

THE  
**MISSIONARY HERALD.**

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**MISSION TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**

**INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.**

At the prayer meeting held in Park Street church, on the first Monday evening in April, the reading of the missionary journal was introduced by some observations, designed to place the natives of the Sandwich Islands, and the missionaries, before the eyes of the audience; and to fix their contemplations on the interesting moment, when a Christian mission was, for the first time, approaching a long neglected heathen people. Several respected friends have desired, that the substance of the observations alluded to might appear in the Herald. From the manner in which they were received at the time, it is supposed they may be acceptable to at least some of our readers.

It is to be borne in mind, that the reading commenced with the journal as published in our last number, p. 113. The remarks were substantially as follows:

"Let us contemplate, my brethren, the circumstances, in which this vessel was approaching these islands of the Great Pacific.

"Here was a people, numerous and in many respects interesting, on whom no ray of the Sun of Righteousness had yet fallen; but who had been groping their toilsome way, for unknown generations, probably from the very origin of idolatry among Noah's descendants, in all the darkness and gloom of a horrible superstition;—a superstition which, under various modifications, but always essentially the same, has enchained so great a proportion of the human race, and of which the prominent characteristics are 'impurity and blood.' Here, from the days of the remotest tradition, human sacrifices have been offered. Here, the strange mummeries of idol-worship, which the worshippers themselves did not pretend to understand, served only to perplex and terrify the darkling mind, without affording even a momentary comfort, or having the least tendency to restrain from sin. From the discovery of these islands, more than forty years

ago, a frequent and continually increasing intercourse with Europeans and Americans, may have occasioned the rigor of heathen observances to be in some measure relaxed: but still no light shone from heaven; there was no just knowledge of God, of Christ, and of salvation. Still the unvarying testimony of voyagers was; "These people are so addicted to their pagan customs, that they will never give them up. They will not abandon their taboos, and their sacrifices. You may attempt to teach them better, but you will never succeed." Thus reasoned the world. The Christian knew such reasoning to be unsound; but what Christian could have imagined, in his most sanguine moments, that such a change should have taken place, as the recent history of these islands discloses. In the forcible language of our missionaries, "by a single stroke of Jehovah's arm" the idols and the temples were crushed into the dust. The priesthood deserted their altars of abomination; and, in a single day, lost their proud and tyrannical preeminence. The spell of diabolical enchantment was broken; the inveterate customs of three thousand years were abolished. Still, at the close of these wonderful, unparalleled, unexplained transactions, all was darkness; all was ignorance of what it most concerns immortal beings to know. The prison walls were indeed levelled with the ground; and the manacles were knocked off: but how could the prisoners walk, when they were both lame and blind?

"At this conjuncture, a vessel heaves in sight. She has travelled 18,000 miles over a wide waste of waters, and has a select number of passengers, who have come on a peculiar errand. What is it? It is to proclaim the tidings of God's love to a perishing world; to offer salvation freely to all who repent and believe; to teach these benighted pagans the way to heaven. The heralds, who have cheerfully gone to make this divine proclamation, are our brethren. From the doors of this



sanctuary they commenced their voyage of benevolence. With strong attachments to their native country; with prospects of usefulness, and respectability at home; with health and friends, and all that could make this life desirable; they deliberately renounced the whole, and counted all things but loss, if they might enjoy the privilege of preaching Christ to these perishing islanders. Even delicate females, educated in all the tenderness which distinguishes a Christian country, accustomed to polished and refined society, could willingly forego their enjoyments, bid adieu to their dearest friends, submit to the inconveniences and perils of a six months voyage, in a crowded vessel, with the single hope and aim, of settling among barbarians, enlightening their dark understandings, and communicating to them that Gospel, which is the power of God and the wisdom of God to all them that believe.

"Were you present, my brethren, at this point of time, what would be your feelings? Did you see the islands, with their perishing thousands on the one hand, and the little company of missionaries, their breasts heaving with the magnanimous, the high and holy purpose to which I have barely alluded, on the other; would you not wish them God speed?

"Suppose the living worthies, who have done most to meliorate the condition of man, and have given most evidence of their having partaken of the spirit of Christ, to be assembled for the purpose of beholding such a spectacle. Imagine the pious and philanthropic Wilberforce, and the venerable Scott, and the honored Teignmouth, and the laborious and beloved officers of the Missionary and Bible Societies in Great Britain, and the indefatigable Bogue, and the enraptured Chalmers, and Mrs. More, elevated almost above the confines of mortality, and the aged Swiss Baron, with his equally venerable associate, and Marshman and Carey from presiding in their schools, and Morrison rising from his Chinese Bible, and Marsden the founder of Christian society in New Holland: nor would they disdain the presence of their younger brethren, and of those less known to the world, but belonging to the same class, and delighting in the same employments. There you might see, mingled with other active laborers in the Gospel harvest, our own Hall and Newell, and Richards, restored from the grave to witness so goodly a sight, and Kingsbury, forgetting his Indians for a season, and Fisk and Parsons with their eyes averted even from their beloved

ed Palestine. In such a company, on such an occasion, what would be the tone of feeling? Would not the whole assembly, as moved by one impulse, fall on their knees; and pray most importunately, that God would open an effectual door among the heathen, and give access to the princes and the people; that he would preserve this little band of pilgrims, and make their way prosperous; that he would glorify his own name, by the salvation of a countless multitude of souls, in the present generation, and through all succeeding ages.

"Though the actual condition of man upon earth does not allow of such a meeting as this; and though continents and oceans here separate those, who are closely joined in purpose and affection; there is nothing in reason or Scripture to forbid the supposition, that the spirits of just men made perfect take a lively interest in the concerns of the church below; and that they may be the delighted spectators of those movements, which bring salvation to their kindred, or light and joy to the dark places of the world. With what rapture, then, would the departed members and friends of the Society, under whose auspices this mission was sent forth, hail the day, when the missionaries descried Owhyhee, and spread forth their hands to its inhabitants, in the attitude of invitation and intreaty, beseeching them to hear the message from heaven. With what holy exultation would the sanctified and glorified minds of Dwight, and Spring, and Huntington, the father and the son, and Mills, and Warren, and Harriet Newell, and Obookiah again visiting his birth-place, witness these overtures of mercy: and how would Elliot and Swartz, Brainerd and Martyn, Vanderkemp and Thomas, with multitudes of others, possessing the same character, and having devoted their lives to the same ennobling employments, join in mutual congratulations, and in ascribing the most exalted praises to God and the Lamb.

"And what object would more naturally arrest the attention of ministering angels, on visits of kindness to the redeemed from among men; and with what accelerated flight would they return to the regions of celestial glory with the ravishing intelligence.

"But, to whatever inconceivable height of heavenly joy and sympathy created spirits, all in their several ranks and orders, may have been excited on the occasion, and however numerous the assembly of saints and angels, there was still a more august Witness of the scene;



and, we have reason to believe that He regarded the enterprise with infinite benignity and love. This glorious Personage said, and not one of his declarations shall fail of accomplishment, "Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd:" "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

"Let us then, my brethren, elevate our minds to the occasion, and learn to regard these transactions as they are regarded in heaven."

#### JOURNAL OF THE MISSION.

(Continued from p. 121.)

##### *Arrival at Woahoo.*

April 14, 1821. Early this morning, as we pass Morotoi and Ranai, the rude island of Woahoo presented to our view, first, its pointed mountains and forests; then, in succession, its extended plains, its verdant hills, and fertile vallies, its pleasant groves and streams, its grazing herds and flocks, thatched cottages and villages, its principal fort and harbor, and its sable inhabitants, far more worthy of our regard, than the richness of its soil, the luxuriance of its vegetation, or the inviting salubrity of its climate.

##### *First Visit on shore.*

We anchored outside of the harbor, and some of the brethren with capt. B. soon went on shore. They called on Mr. Marin, a Spanish settler, who is interpreter for the government. He received us with decent attention; served us with a glass of wine, produced from grapes which he had cultivated; and informed us, that *Boka*, the governor, was gone to another part of the island; but, as soon as he understood our business, he despatched two native servants on horseback with a message, giving notice of our arrival. Meantime, we paid our respects to the second in command at the fort, dined with capt. Pigot, an American trader from New York; surveyed this part of the island, called *Hanaroora*; and returned to the brig highly gratified with our first excursion in this whitening field, where the Lord of the harvest seems evidently to have called us to labor.

15. Repeated our visit on shore; but

could not do much business, on account of the continued absence of the governor. Delivered Mr. Marin a letter from capt. Winship, which authorized him to put us in possession of capt. W.'s houses, until further orders.\* The King's vessel, brig *Neo*, from Owhyhee, arrived to day, with a messenger, bringing the general orders of the government respecting us. G. P. Tamoree also, who left the *Thaddeus* at Owhyhee, arrived in the *Neo*. He informed us, that a native, who had stolen a piece of calico from the king at Kirooah, was there convicted, put on board the *Neo* in irons, and thrown overboard on the passage hither. Death is the penalty for stealing the king's property.

16. *Sabbath.* Enjoyed the privileges of public worship, probably for the last time, on board the *Thaddeus*. *Boka* arrived in port this afternoon; but we are told, that, through the effect of strong drink, he is now unfit for business. This is a stubborn foe with which we shall be obliged to contend, far more formidable than the guns of the fort, or all the weapons of war on the islands. And it is a grief to see, that most white men, who have intercourse with these people, are in league with this enemy of all righteousness.

17. Obtained permission to enter the harbor, for which capt. B. pays eighty dollars, besides the pilot's fees. The governor came on board. He is a young chief, apparently mild and easy in his disposition, less sprightly than some of his countrymen, and distinguished for his moderation. He says but little; and appears by no means unfriendly to us or our object; but somewhat indifferent to the message from Owhyhee. As these people are naturally and habitually slow in their movements, we hope that he may yet exert himself with more efficiency to promote our design.

##### *Preparations for landing.*

18. This morning we entered the harbor in safety, and anchored within a few yards of the shore. Mr. Scovill, a temporary resident, and officer of capt. Lewis, now on the coast, has very politely offered us the use of capt. Lewis's house, which we shall find it

\*This letter was generously offered to the missionaries by captain Winship, at Boston, just before the *Thaddeus* sailed. *Editor.*



necessary to occupy. Capt. Adams, an English resident, and Mr. Navarro, an American, have each offered us the use of a house. Capt. Babcock, and Mr. Oliver, have both offered us the temporary use of their store-rooms for our effects. Thus the Lord raises up friends for us, at the moment when we have need of them. The females of the mission went on shore this afternoon, to view the thatched habitations, which we intend to occupy for a season. They excited great curiosity, as they had done at Kirooah. As they walked along the plain, on which the village is built, they were surrounded by crowds of the inquisitive and wondering natives, running this way and that, and even placing themselves directly in the path before the strangers, to obtain a view of their faces, partly concealed by their bonnets. Here we saw the rude materials with which the house of the Lord is to be built; and felt desirous to be diligently employed in preparing them for their place in the spiritual temple. After a cursory examination of the houses offered, all returned to lodge once more in the sides of the ship, which for 25 weeks had been our home.

#### *Settlement of the Missionaries.*

*Hanaroora, Woahoo, April 19.*

Having at length succeeded, in making the necessary arrangements; casting ourselves again on the care of Divine Providence; and putting ourselves in the power and possession of pagans and strangers; on this interesting day we disembarked from that board, which had borne us safely across the ocean 18,000 miles from our native shores, and here took up our abode in this uncivilized heathen land, the scene of our labors; probably the resting place of our bones, when our toils shall be finished and our pilgrimage ended.

With as much despatch as possible, our baggage was forwarded to the different places of deposit. Mr. Chamberlain and his family take their lodgings at captain Winship's house; Messrs. Bingham, Ruggles and Loomis, at capt. Lewis's, about 40 rods distant from the other; and Mr. Whitney, in a house between them, belonging to Mr. Navarro. Thus we are somewhat scattered for a temporary residence; but we have little apprehension of danger from the natives. As a specimen of what we are to expect from the slyness of our new neighbors, the key of capt. Lewis's house was stolen from the door, imme-

diately on our entering it this afternoon; probably by some of the natives who crowded around to gratify their curiosity, to learn who we are, and what we had brought with us that might please their fancy.

We mention as an instance of the kindness of some of our neighbors, that capt. Pigot and Mr. Green, anticipating our wants, provided for us a supper in American style, which we were unable at present to do for ourselves.

#### *Erection of an Altar to the true God.*

As soon as the busle of landing was over, and our straw thatched cottages were comfortably fitted up, we erected an altar unto the Lord our God, and, agreeably to an arrangement made with our brethren, who landed the week before on Owhyhee, presented our united offerings of thanksgiving and praise to Jehovah, that he had preserved our lives, graciously delivered us from the perils of the sea, given us so prosperous a passage, and ministered unto us an entrance among the heathen; that, in answer to the prayers of his people, of our friends and patrons, he had wonderfully prepared the way before us, by destroying the temples of idols, and the institutions of idol-worship, abolishing the priesthood of superstition, overturning the altars of abomination, and bringing the taboos and sacrifices of the people into general contempt, and that he had enabled us so early, and so peacefully, to set up our banner in the name of our God. The Lord be praised forever, for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men.

20. We rose this morning, for the first time, from our slumbers on heathen ground, and find ourselves in circumstances of real comfort, and under new obligations of gratitude to the Watchman of Israel, who has kept our habitations in peace. The garrison at the fort, distant but a few rods, once an hour during the night rung a small bell, and gave a loud shout, partly in their native tongue, and partly in broken English.

21. Yesterday and to day have been principally employed in putting our effects in order, and in making ourselves comfortable in our new situation.

22. The governor does not yet step forward to furnish us with houses of any kind, and we are a little embarrassed. Find some difficulty in procuring store-rooms for all our baggage, because



those storehouses, which are safe, are generally occupied; and we fear to expose many articles, in what are generally termed "straw-houses;" as these are so liable to destruction by fire, and so easily broken open. Part we have deposited in a framed house of capt. Babcock, two stories high, inclosed in the governor's yard;—part in Mr. Oliver's *mud-house*;—part in Mr. Beckley's;—part in Mr. Marin's straw house; and the rest, in the different houses where we lodge.

*First Sabbath on land.*

23. *Sabbath.* To day, for the first time, we have public worship on land. A considerable audience of European and American residents, masters and other officers of vessels, chiefs, sailors, and common natives, assembled, in and about the house occupied by Mr. Bingham, to hear the sound of the Gospel, for the first time on these long neglected heathen shores. The discourse was from Luke ii, 10. *Fear not; for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.* The theme, the scene, the opening prospect, the dawning light of a brighter day, the incipient songs of Zion, conspired to animate our hearts, and to awaken an unusual joy in our souls, while we listened to the language of the messenger from heaven, and seemed to be favored with the special presence of Him, who was born in the city of David, a Savior, even Christ the Lord. Our singing, aided by the bass viol, on which G. P. Tamoree played, was pleasing to the natives, and will probably have a salutary influence in winning them to approve and to engage in Christian worship.

24. Opened trunks, boxes, &c. containing our effects. Every step we take brings to view something, which demands our gratitude. How many hearts and hands did the Lord open to contribute for our comfort and aid. [At the close of this examination it appeared, that most of the articles were in a good state of preservation; though some were damaged by various causes.]

*Celebration of the late King's death.*

26. To day the death of Tamahamaha is celebrated here, by a festival somewhat similar to that, which commemorates the birth of American Independence. The chiefs, on such occasions, take pride in dressing themselves,

eating, drinking, firing cannon, and displaying their banners from a lofty flag, like Americans and Europeans. Tamoree and Honoore were invited to the table of the governor, and treated with respect. Some of the white residents join the natives, in this singular mode of lamentation over the death of a great man. This is the twelfth feast, which they have had, in consequence of his death, and in honor of his memory. They intend henceforth, we believe, instead of a feast every moon, to have an annual celebration of this interesting event.

30. *Sabbath.* The sermon was from 2 Tim. iii, 16—17. An attentive, and apparently interested, audience joined in the public worship of Jehovah. The songs of Zion drew tears from one of our countrymen, who had not heard them before for twenty years. The thought is pleasing, that we may here proclaim the unsearchable riches of Jesus Christ to those, who were born in Christian lands, but who seem to have escaped from the influence of the Gospel, and from the voice of divine mercy; and to those, who, in the prosecution of their business, are led far from the dwellings of Zion, and who, for months and years, enjoy not the privileges of the sanctuary, or the comforts of home. Here we have the means of doing good to our own countrymen, and to others, who call or reside here. Though our exertions may be limited, yet we hope our influence may be salutary, and the consequences favorable to the cause of religion. So the missionary may help his brethren at home, by guarding the out-posts, without at all diminishing the strength at the citadel.

*First Monthly Concert at the Sandwich Islands.*

*Monday, May 1.* United in observing the monthly concert of prayer for the first time on heathen ground. Settled the question with respect to sending two of the brethren to Atooi, to accompany George, explore the island, and perform such business, as circumstances may require. Unitedly implored a blessing on their enterprise, and, commended them to the grace of God.

*Departure of George to Atooi.*

2. To day the Thaddeus left the harbor to touch at Atooi, and proceed



to the North West Coast. Agreeably to our united views, and the wishes of G. P. Tamoree, Messrs. Whitney and Ruggles sailed with him to introduce him and our business to his father, who is here considered as only a high chief under Rehereho, and who is expected soon to go to Owhyhee at his request. Though George now supposes, that his father is not independent and himself proposes to return here, or to Owhyhee, we deem it important, that the brethren should accompany him, learn more definitely the state of facts, survey the field as a missionary station, interest the chiefs in our object, and return by the first conveyance, probably in June. We made out a considerable present for George, in addition to what he had before received, besides the bass viol, for which he appeared to be grateful. He expressed a sense of obligation, and a desire to make some return for the kindnesses shown him. With tears he took a respectful and affectionate leave of us, being commended to the grace of an unchangeably merciful God. May that grace make him a comfort to his father, a blessing to his country, an honor to his benefactors, and an heir of final glory.

*News from the Station at Kirooah.*

3. One of the King's schooners from Owhyhee arrived. Joseph Banks\* master, an intelligent young native, who speaks English, and is very friendly to us. By him we received a letter from brother Thurston, containing good news from that part of the mission. The king has given them the use of a large cooking-stove, and furnishes them with a comfortable supply of fresh provisions. He reads in Webster's lessons in words of two syllables. Himself and John Adams, the commander of the garrison there, and the honorable women, are much pleased, friendly, and desirous to learn. Tennooe resides in the king's family, and assists in their instructions. Dr. Holman has considerable employment as a physician, and is successful in healing the sick, the lame, and the blind. The brethren and sisters there were invited on the first day of the feast, to dine at the king's table, spread under the shade of green trees. During both days of the feast, Rehere-

\*It is hardly necessary to say, that this young chief was named in honor of Sir Joseph Banks, who accompanied capt. Cook, when these islands were discovered.  
Editor.

ho, dressed in military habiliments, behaved with great propriety, not even drinking to his injury. Many thousands of people were collected at the feast, and shouted and sung the great and good deeds performed by their lamented king, and expected from his son and successor.

People come from all parts of Owhyhee to see the brethren and sisters; and their house has been every day surrounded by forty or fifty natives, men, women and children. We are happy to hear an almost solitary sister, Mrs. Thurston, say, in the language of Christian confidence, "On heathen shores, even during the feast days, I have felt as safe, as if I had been in my native land. The natives appear inoffensive and friendly; and so far as has fallen under my observation, have uniformly conducted with propriety."

Thus flattering indeed are our prospects; but He, who loves to try his people, knows what unexpected clouds may darken our way and what thorns may yet infest our path.

*Arrival of South-Sea Whalers.*

4. In this dark corner of the earth, our hearts have been cheered to day by the arrival of two English ships, and by our introductory acquaintance with the masters, capt. Starbuck of the *L'Aigle*, and capt. Best of the *Princess Mary*. These are South Sea whalers, and have come to the island for water and fresh provisions. They anchored at Kirooah, where our brethren received from them some presents, in the way of stores, which were needful and very acceptable; and other kind attentions, for which we are all under obligations to them. Finding it difficult to procure provisions, and impossible to obtain a supply of water there, they have come to this island, where they can easily be supplied.

5. To day we have made some improvement in our situation by airing and washing the mats, and scraping the ground, which constitutes our floor. After this, covering the ground with a layer of grass about an inch in thickness, we spread our bulrush mats, and feel ourselves more settled, and at home.

*Assemblage from distant parts of the World.*

This evening we have had the happiness to be favored with the company



of capt. Starbuck of London, originally from Nantucket; capt. Pigot of New York, originally from England; capt. Best of London, formerly from Ireland; Dr. Williams of London, surgeon of the *L'Aigle*; Mr. Clark of Kamschatka, formerly from New-England, a temporary resident here; and Mr. Green, an American trader from Boston; who politely called, and took tea with us, and spent the evening at the residence of Mr. Bingham. It was pleasant to have it in our power, so soon after landing, to set an American table, in humble but decent order, for our friends; and quietly to sit down on heathen shores, in such a circle of ladies and gentlemen, from different countries, in different pursuits, but rejoicing together in the late auspicious events and opening prospects so interesting to this nation and to the church. These gentlemen all appear friendly to our object, as well as to us personally, and willing to unite their influence in removing the suspicions of the people, that Great Britain would oppose or dislike our settling here as missionaries. Among other favors, Mr. Green has presented us with a tea set of china. Our visitors proffer us any assistance in their power to render, and we hope their influence and aid will be salutary. The British captains gave us an invitation to dine with them tomorrow.

6. To day Mr. Bingham and Mr. Loomis, with their wives, in company with the governor and several others, dined on board the *Princess Mary*, lying at anchor a little more than a mile from the landing. They were conducted pleasantly in a sail boat by capt. Best, who expressed many kind wishes for our happiness. He was mate in a vessel, which carried some of the missionaries to the Society Islands. He remarked at dinner, that there was now a vessel constantly trading between those islands and Port Jackson. Being asked by one of us, whether that vessel belonged to the missionaries at the islands, or to the colony at Port Jackson, he replied, it belonged to the colony. This seemed like a providential refutation of some late reports circulated here, that "the missionaries in those islands had monopolized the trade." After dinner, the company were received, and treated with kind attention, on board the *L'Aigle*, one of the finest ships that could have been chosen in the river Thames, and very successful thus far; having taken, within thirteen

months, no less than 1,350 barrels of sperm. oil. Expecting an early conveyance, capt. Starbuck offers to take letters and forward them to America. Gratified by this interview, we returned in safety to our peaceful habitations.

7. *Sabbath.* Have again been favored with the precious privileges of the sanctuary. An interesting audience listened to the sound of the Gospel, as it was proclaimed from Luke ii, 14. Many, it is believed, felt a new impulse to welcome and promote Christianity, and a more full conviction, that the Gospel was intended as a blessing to the world; that it cannot be successfully opposed; nor fail to reach all the tribes of men!

#### *Attempt to obtain comfortable Houses*

8. Capt. Starbuck and capt. Pigot offered to make a vigorous effort to build us convenient houses, and to promote our more comfortable establishment; the governor neglecting to build for us, but giving us leave to choose our ground where we pleased, on the uncultivated plain.

9. Selected a pleasant spot, back of the village, for the site of our buildings. Concluded that a united effort to erect them might be secured with the least exposure to suspicion, by calling a general meeting, and proposing the object publicly.

10. Boka presented us a patch of *taro*, and proffered such assistance, in the way of supplies, as we might, from time to time, be disposed to ask of him.

A circular was issued this morning, which invited the co-operation of the friends of humanity and truth, and requested the European and American residents, both temporary and permanent, masters and officers of vessels of different flags, together with the chiefs of the island, to assemble at the house of Mr. Bingham, and hear a statement of our views, and of the views of the government, with respect to our enterprise. The meeting would then take measures to secure such immediate and efficient aid to our object, as our friends might be inclined to render; and, if it should be thought advisable, would appoint a committee to superintend whatever might be undertaken. At five o'clock, P. M. a general meeting was assembled, and organized by choosing capt. Adams moderator, and brother Loomis scribe.



The business of the meeting having been proposed, and explained by an interpreter, to the governor, he replied, that, in regard to the houses, he intended to superintend the building of them himself; as he had orders from Reho-reho, to build them. It was then stated, on our part, that, although the government were friendly to our object, and disposed to patronize it; yet, as we knew, that, at present, they were embarrassed with other claims; as we wished neither to become burdensome to them, or detrimental to the claims of foreign traders, whom they owed; and as several gentlemen stood ready to lend a friendly hand, in the erection of buildings for the promotion of our object;—we desired to give all the opportunity to afford whatever assistance their kindness should dictate, and their ability allow. The governor again said, No. He chose to build the houses himself, according to the orders from the king. Capt. Pigot then inquired, whether the governor intended soon to build comfortable houses for the mission entirely free of our expense; and he answered plainly that he did. Thus far the business was settled.

A committee was then appointed to consult with Boka, respecting the place, the form, and the manner of building. He said that the ground, which we had chosen, could not be granted us, because it belonged to the farmers; but named a particular part of the plain, where he thought it would be best for us to have our houses.

#### *Proposal for a School Fund,*

A question was then laid before the meeting, whether it were expedient to take any measures to raise a school-fund for orphan children. This was new to many; but unobjectionable. Decided in the affirmative; and a committee was appointed to recommend a plan for that purpose. *Adjourned.*

This was doubtless the first meeting of the kind, that has ever been held in these islands. Whatever might be the feelings of some of the number, it was truly animating to see the chiefs of the islands, the principal foreigners who are settled here, with a number of intelligent gentlemen of business now in port, assembled to concert, in aid of the missionary cause, plans of usefulness, the happy influence of which will doubtless be as lasting as time, and the fruits of which can be fully known only in eternity.

#### *Agitation of Hanaroora.*

11. To day the village of Hanaroora has been in an uproar; but we have been unmolested. There has been considerable commotion in the streets; but our habitations have enjoyed peace. We are happy in the assurance that neither we, nor the efforts which were made yesterday to promote our benevolent objects, were the cause of this commotion; though the lion might take occasion to roar, at this time, to prevent the good intended. The prevalence of multiplied jealousies gives currency to invidious declarations and reports; and the collision of opposite interests is often followed by agitation and violence.

#### *Correspondence with the South-Sea Missions.*

12. Sent letters, books, and clothes washed here, to our friends at Owhyhee, by capt. Gyzelaar, of the American brig Clarion. This gentleman has often called on us, and treated us politely. He offers to carry letters, books, or baggage, gratis, for missionaries wherever they may wish to send by him. He will probably soon go to Otaheite and return. By him we also wrote to our missionary brethren at the Society Islands, and sent them copies of our 'Instructions,' of Reports, Missionary Sermons, &c. [The journal here enumerates many pamphlets.] Thus we have the opportunity and the happiness early to make them acquainted with the Christian operations in our own country; our arrival and prospects; and the late interesting events in these islands. We gladly avail ourselves of the privilege of requesting them to correspond, to favor us with copies of their important papers and pamphlets, elementary books, and their transactions, together with such information and friendly counsel, as we need, and hope to receive from their superior wisdom and experience. With fond anticipation we cherish the desire, that this may be the commencement of a long and happy correspondence between the two establishments.

#### *Visit to a dying Countryman.*

To day Mr. Bingham was called to visit Mr. Hamlin, a young man of Yarmouth, Ms, apparently in the last stages of the consumption;—to lead his mind



to the Great Physician, and communicate to him the opinion of his friends, that he cannot continue many days. He seems resigned to his situation; but fears to have his mother know it, lest it should break her heart. He has been taught the grand principles of Christianity, and seems to have rational views of its nature and importance, but no very decisive evidence of its saving power upon his heart. The affecting interview closed with prayer.

13. To day capt. Best, of the Princess Mary, took leave of us. He has our warmest thanks for his attention and kindness.

#### *Orphan School Fund.*

With the approbation of the committee, appointed for that purpose, the following subscription was opened and circulated.

#### HOLINESS TO THE LORD.

While the friends of humanity and of Zion, in Europe and America, are uniting their influence, and contributing of their substance, to meliorate the condition of the wretched, and to give the Bible and the blessings of the Gospel to the long neglected heathen; and while many are sacrificing the comforts of home, and devoting their talents, their possessions, and their lives to the diffusion of the light of human knowledge and Divine Revelation, in the dark places of the earth:—we feel it to be a pleasure, as well as a duty, to lend our aid, as we have ability and opportunity, to promote the grand design of civilizing and christianizing the natives of the Sandwich Islands.

Believing that American and European residents, gentlemen of business from different countries, masters and officers of vessels of different flags, as they visit these islands, will co-operate in a systematic effort to provide for the comfort and education of ORPHAN CHILDREN, (of whom many are to be found here,) by donations in money, or articles of trade, or the productions of the country, or other substantial means of doing them good;

We the undersigned, gentlemen from different countries, cheerfully agree to give to the mission established in these islands the donations annexed to our respective names, to constitute a SCHOOL FUND FOR ORPHAN CHILDREN; and to be used by the mission-

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aries for the benefit of such children, in training them up in knowledge and virtue, in the useful arts of civilized life, and in the principles of the Christian religion, that they may be grateful to their benefactors, useful to their country, blessings to the world, and fitted for heaven.

14. Blessed with the privileges of preaching and the public worship of God, which was attended by considerable numbers. This evening, as we were at tea, a petty chief, who was sitting in the house, stole and carried off a few plates; but they were soon recovered by a trusty native, to whom *Boka* had committed the care of our yard. This is the second instance, in which we have known articles to be stolen from us by the natives. There is as little danger from thieves here, as in any large town in Europe or America.

15. All busy in preparing letters for our friends to be forwarded by captain Starbuck, who designs to leave us soon. All in good health and spirits, joyful in the smiles of Providence, and grateful in the prospect of so early a communication of good news to anxious hearts in our native land.

#### *Departure of the L'Aigle.*

16. To day capt. Starbuck of the *L'Aigle* sailed. We send letters to the Rev. Dr. Worcester, the Rev. George Burder, London, and many friends, in different parts of our native country. We presented capt. Starbuck, (who has "shown us no small kindness,") with a copy of *Obookiah*; his surgeon, Dr. J. Williams, with *Memoirs of Harriet Newell*; and the mates with other books;—as memorials of our gratitude. We also gave them receipts for forty nine dollars, contributed by them to the *Orphan School Fund*. Mr. Bingham dined on board the *L'Aigle*, sailed an hour or two out and back, at the captain's polite request, and received a dozen of London porter, for the health of the family, and various other articles, as a present to the mission. He gave away religious tracts to several of the seamen.

We cannot fail to regard the arrival and influence of these gentlemen, at a time when their friendship was most needed, as a kind interposition of Providence, the grateful remembrance of which will long be cherished with a lively sense of obligation to our Great Benefactor, and to the friends whom he



raises up for us, in this land of strangers and pagans.

### *Heathen Superstitions.*

19. Heavy rains, sent by Him, who gives us a fruitful season to confound the false prophets. Some of the priests predicted, that there would be no rain; and that every thing would dry up, in consequence of breaking *taboo*. But it is a fact worthy of notice, that there has been more rain than common, during the months, which constitute the dry season.

20. A priest and his wife were this afternoon led by our door in irons, attended by an armed guard and a noisy crowd, to the house of the governor, to be tried on the charge of *having prayed a woman to death*. Mr. Bingham and capt. Pigot went down together, in order to witness the trial; but the prisoners, whom they found seated on the ground, at the door of the governor's house, apparently cheerful and unconcerned, as if they had intended no harm, were shortly sent away and confined.

This singular, but long established, superstitious custom of praying to death malefactors, or persons charged with crimes, or unknown thieves, when property is lost, is now contrary to law; and, we understand, *the penalty is death*. The belief, that the priests had power to pray any person to death, has been deeply rooted and universal among this people, and cannot be easily eradicated. But we hope the time is near, in which this magic mode of execution will be no longer dreaded; nor prayer be regarded as a bloody engine of government, of malice, or of priestcraft, for the destruction of those, who fall under the condemnation of justice or caprice. That many have died, through the influence of a belief in the infallible efficacy of the prayers of a heathen priest, we cannot doubt. The undetected thief, learning that a priest had begun to pray him to death, and hearing the people speaking with so much certainty of its fatal consequences, restores the lost property; or, if that is not in his power, in the full expectation of death, refuses to eat, pines away and dies. Even the great Tamahamaha feared to have a priest get possession of his "spit box," lest the priest should take advantage of the spittle to give efficacy to his prayers. At least, he professed such fear and acted accordingly. The fact, that they have now a law against

praying people to death, proves the strength of their superstition, even after their idols are abolished.\*

21. Enjoyed preaching again, as usual on the Sabbath, from Acts xvii, 31.

23. Examined that part of the plain, where we have permission to select a site for our houses. To day we have opened a small school for children, which the females of the mission intend to instruct. Though we have from day to day given some attention to teaching chiefs, men, women, and children, as we have had opportunity; yet we have not till now organized a regular school in this place.

### *Letters from Home.*

Our hearts have been cheered to day by the arrival of capt. Meek, of the brig Pedlar, from New York, with letters from our friends, the Treasurer of the Board, Mr. Cornelius, and brother A. Bingham. With what eagerness and heartfelt interest do we seize these communications from our much loved country; these continued assurances of the kindness, prayers, and sympathies of our friends, whose salutations we hear, though we grasp not their hands:—whose tender thoughts we receive and enjoy, though we see their faces no more. The thrill of delight is heightened by the hope of making their hearts glad by reciprocating good news from a far country.

24. Much gratified to day by receiving from the Pedlar some papers containing much interesting intelligence, calculated to comfort our hearts and strengthen our hands. How much good our friends, the superintendents of religious publications, might do by sending to this and other missionary stations files of their works. We should have rejoiced to receive the memoirs of Mills,

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\*This terrible superstition formerly prevailed in the Society Islands. Speaking of the improved condition of the people in these islands, the last Report of the London Missionary Society says:

"The second instance relates to the pretended sorceries practised by Pomare and others. These incantations were a source of perpetual and dreadful misery to the people; who imagined that, by these means, diseases and death could at any time be inflicted by the sorcerer. The horrid apprehensions, which were hereby excited in the minds of the natives, and the many unjust exactions, which were thus enforced contrary to their will, it is impossible to describe or enumerate. But these evils also have now utterly ceased."



and other new publications.\* This evening enjoyed the company of capt. Meek, capt. Pigot, and some other friends at tea.

25. Prepared letters, and articles of clothing washed here for our friends at Owhyhee, and put them on board the brig Columbia, one of the king's vessels, which will soon sail for Kirooah, loaded with provisions. Small cargoes frequently go thither from this island, consisting of taro, poe, fish, hogs, dogs, &c.

27. To day the Columbia sailed. This evening, while we were contriving how we should select a little boy to live in the family to be instructed, and to help the female members of our families, in their domestic concerns,—a pleasant and promising lad came to the side of our yard, and looked through the fence. Being asked if he wished to live with us and learn to work and read, he cheerfully answered "yes," and was taken in on trial.

28. Sabbath. Favored with the privileges of public worship. Sermon from Heb. ii,—3. How few sufficiently value and seek the great salvation.

The brig Clarion, capt. Gyzelaar, arrived from Owhyhee, with a design to touch at Atooi before she proceeds to the Society Islands.

*Kind attentions from Residents.*

30. Every day is marked with favors from our divine Benefactor. This day has been distinguished by the number and value of presents from our friends and neighbors, which demand our gratitude. We have to day received from Mr. Allen a beautiful clothes-line, made of marshmallows, which grows here in abundance; two bottles of goat's milk, our daily supply from him; five large squashes from vines nearly two years old; four sticks of timber for a chair, (a convenience which we can yet hardly boast,) and seven goat skins for chair bottoms:—From captains Meek and Pigot a barrel of flour; from capt. Pigot a jar of peach preserves, prepared by Mrs. P. in America; from Mr. Green a bunch, or cluster, of bananas, containing from 50 to 60; two bundles of sweet potatoes; 10 cabbages; from capt. Babcock five fowls; from Mr. Buckley five nutmegs; from Mr. Hunnewell a stick of chair

timber, difficult to be procured here. This evening capt. Pigot and capt. Meek, and Mr. Bingham took tea at Mr. Chamberlain's.

31. We do not intend to make a public record of every article of the multiplied favors which we receive; though we desire to notice them in a suitable manner, and often return a note of thanks to the donors. But with pleasure and gratitude we record the presents received to day; viz. from Mr. Allen, two bottles of milk for tea and coffee; from Mr. Holmes, a mess of fish and a bundle of taro; from Mr. Jackson a quarter of fresh pork, a pumpkin, and a rich watermelon; from Mr. Scovill and the governor, four sticks of sandal wood to aid us in furnishing ourselves with chairs.

June 1. Received to day from capt. Jack, a native chief, commander of the Neo, a shoulder of fresh pork, and from capt. Meek an American ham, which was very acceptable. Thus are we daily supplied with fresh provisions, with a variety of the finest vegetables and fruits of the island. Thus are we enabled to rejoice in the fulfilment of the gracious promise of an omnipotent, faithful God; *Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.*"

Sabbath, 4. *The Master is come and calleth for thee*, was the theme of the public discourse to day, to which numbers listened who, we fear, have never complied with the gracious invitations of the Gospel. Gave public notice of the monthly concert, and explained its design.

5. Observed the concert of prayer, which was well attended. Some extracts from our public instructions were read; and remarks were made on the union of prayer among Christians, in different parts of the world. Found it to be a pleasant and profitable season. O how would the hearts of God's people in different parts of the world rejoice, and ascend in thanksgiving this evening, could they know under what happy circumstances we meet, on this interesting occasion.

6. By captains Meek and Pigot, sent letters to our brethren at Owhyhee, together with an application to the government for the use of oxen and horses. To day our friend capt. Starbuck left us again, having anchored in the bay to obtain additional spars, after a successful cruise about the islands of 19 days;

\* The Memoirs of Mills were not published, when the Pedlar sailed, Dec. 1819. *Editor.*



in which he had taken sperm oil estimated to be worth more than \$11,000 in London. We were happy to say to him, "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hath given will he pay him again."

By the *Clarion*, capt. Gyzelaar, sent letters and articles of comfort to our two solitary brethren Whitney and Ruggles, at Atooi. The *Clarion* will probably proceed thence to Otaheite.

8. Thursday. Opened a singing school this evening to be continued weekly for the improvement of ourselves and others in sacred music. Several of the white residents are desirous to learn; and we think that some of the natives may shortly be instructed in this delightful art. It will be pleasant toil to teach these late worshippers of idols to sing the songs of Zion.

*Sabbath*, 11. To day the attention of the assembly has been directed to the character of that young ruler, who, with respectful deportment, said to the Searcher of hearts, "What must I do to inherit eternal life?" The affectionate and faithful, but heart-rending, declaration, "One thing thou lackest," might be applied with truth to some young men, and others, who were present, and who, we would ardently desire may be not only almost, but altogether, Christians and heirs of eternal life.

16. In a yard of very fine cattle, belonging to Mr. Marin, to Mr. Holmes, and to some of the chiefs, Mr. Chamberlain succeeded in tying and milking for the first time a large cow, though almost wild. Neither the oxen nor cows have yet been made profitable to the people. These herds feed on an extensive plain by day, and are inclosed in a mud wall yard by night. But they can and will be made useful.

#### *Letters from Kirooah.*

17. To day captains Pigot and Meek returned from Owhyhee, with letters from our brethren there. Brother T. writes a brief sketch of their mingled mercies. "The Lord has hitherto prospered our way far beyond our expectations, and we have every day reason to call upon our souls and all that is within us, to bless and praise his holy name. But we have need of much patience. Let patience have her perfect work. We must expect to meet difficulties and trials in the progress of our employment. Hitherto these have been of

a peculiar kind, and from sources little expected, when we left America."

The ship *Levant*, which sailed from Boston shortly after our embarkation, has arrived and anchored in the bay.

18. Numbers attended divine service to day. Capt. Cary, of the *Levant*, from Boston, via Columbia River, after service was introduced to the family. He congratulated us on our safe arrival, and proffered his friendship and aid. He passed the straits of Le Maire about a week earlier than the *Thaddeus*; but was detained off Cape Horn considerably later than we, by the prevalence of adverse winds. Had the frame of the house, which we left at Boston, been put on board the *Levant*, capt. C. says he might have brought it with little inconvenience. We hope to see it arrive as soon as our heavenly Father shall appoint. Till then, He will provide us a lodging.\*

19. To day we fix on a spot for the erection of our buildings. It is a pleasant situation, on the road, which leads eastward to Witeete, about half a mile from this village, in the midst of an extensive plain, having the open sea in front, and the rising mountains in the rear. One of the three houses, which *Boka* has engaged to build for our accommodation, has been nearly raised since morning. The timber, small but durable, has been brought from 15 to 20 miles on the shoulders of the natives, while the horses and oxen look on at

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\*The reason why no application was made to the owners of the *Levant* to take out the remainder of the frame and its covering, was, that this ship was bound on a circuitous voyage, and was to touch at the mouth of Columbia river, if not at another place, before visiting the islands. When the house was prepared, it was intended to be sent by the *Thaddeus*, and was actually put on board. But there was not room enough in the vessel, beside what was occupied by the cargo, for articles indispensably necessary, unless the frame was unladen; which was accordingly done, with the exception of small pieces, such as window frames, doors, &c.

In the course of last summer, however, all that had been thus detained, with many additional articles, were sent in a ship belonging to Messrs. Bryant and Sturgis, who generously declined receiving any freight. They also took without charge, in other vessels, various articles designed for the comfort of the missionaries.

Some persons, who had been much at the islands, were of opinion, that such a house would not be needed; but we have no doubt it will be found, should it have arrived safely, a very material accommodation to the missionaries.



their ease. Since our arrival, we have seen two or three hundred natives employed to drag one of their guns, an eighteen pounder, laid into an old canoe, to the top of the hill back of the village, where they have planted two or three guns, directly under cover of which our houses will stand.

By the Pedlar, capt. Meek, we sent letters to our brethren at Atooi; also to the governor of Kamschatka, by Mr. Clark, a passenger.

21. We find the need of female help in the family, which is not easy to be obtained. Took into the family to day an untutored native female to assist in the domestic concerns, and to be instructed in the best things. Some of the native women come every week, to be instructed and assisted in making garments for themselves, in the European fashion. The female children in the school are taught the use of the needle, and the rudiments of the English language. We hope that ere long some will be so trained, as to be not only valuable help, but pleasant society, and ornaments of the cause, in which we are engaged.

#### *Excursion to Witeete.*

23. In compliance with an invitation from Mr. Allen of Witeete, all our family in this place visited his establishment and dined and supped at his table. He is an American black, formerly from Schenectady, N. Y.; has resided a considerable time in these islands; and lives in good style, for this country. He has a native female for a wife, whom the female members of our mission have made some efforts to teach and clothe,—and two interesting children, whom he desired to have baptised and instructed. One of them he is now teaching to read. He possesses considerable land, which he holds under the ex-high priest Havahava; has about a dozen houses in his enclosure; a good well, which is almost the only one in the islands; a garden distinguished for a hill of squashes planted nearly two years since, and now bearing the *fifth crop*, which will itself probably make a good waggon load, the vines having spread over eight or ten square rods of the richest ground, taking root continually as they advance, and growing with such exuberance, that it is difficult to pass through them. He has a valuable fish-pond, which affords him frequent supplies; and a yard containing a Kamschatka

cow, several sheep, and about 300 goats, from which we are constantly supplied with milk. His eating house is large and commodious, where he sets an American table for several boarders, and where our dinner was served up in the best order. His sleeping house, where we were accommodated with comfortable seats, and where, towards evening, we had our coffee served round, is a pattern of neatness. He is very friendly to us, and to the objects of our mission; bestows on us many little favors; subscribed 15 dollars to the orphan school fund; and offers to build a school house at his own expense, if we will have a school near his residence, which is about two miles from this place. He is much respected, and generally visited by gentlemen, who call at this island. We cannot but consider ourselves happy in finding such a neighbor. Under a serene sky, and a fair moon, pleased with our excursion, we returned in safety to our habitations, "because the Lord sustained us."

24. To day Mr. Anderson, one of our neighbors, called with a desire to be bled, and his wishes were gratified. We have repeated applications for medical aid; and we experience the need of another physician. But the Lord will provide. The health of our family has been wonderfully preserved, through the changes of climate and country, and through the hardships of the voyage and our new situation. The pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon day, have not yet been commissioned to smite us.

(*To be continued.*)

#### REFLECTIONS.

The contemplative Christian, as he reads one page of Divine Providence after another, and praises God for the developement of the plan of redemption, and for the offer of salvation to the far distant tribes of men, will delight to draw lessons of immediate and practical utility, from the events of the present day. The following thoughts, suggested by the late intelligence from the Sandwich Islands, are offered to the consideration of our readers.

1. Though the circumstances described in the preceding journal are very encouraging, they do not alter the claims of the missionary cause. Had the Thaddeus been shipwrecked on Cape Horn; or had our brethren been denied a residence among the heathen; or had



the observances of idolatry been defended with increasing zeal and obstinacy, and enforced by the terrors of persecution;—it would still have been the duty of Christians *to preach the Gospel to every human being*, and to gain access to the hearts of these pagan islanders, as soon and as effectually as possible. The cause of missions should not rise and fall with every favorable and every adverse occurrence: it should continually rise, till all God's purposes of mercy towards our world are accomplished. Christians should be encouraged and animated by favorable events; but they should never be discouraged and depressed by events of a different aspect. There are two reasons for this, either of which is abundantly sufficient. One is, the command of God is the rule of duty; the other, the promises of God assure the ultimate and absolute triumph of the missionary cause. Let the friends of missions go forward, then, and, after using all the prudence, judgment, and diligence in their power, let them leave the result with Him, who will have *all men come to the knowledge of the truth*.

2. Though the missionaries have met with unexpected facilities, and the arm of the Lord has been made bare for them, still they may be called to trials as unexpected. This should not be forgotten a single day. At the very time we are giving thanks for their kind reception by the princes and people, circumstances may have changed, and they may be suffering from anxiety, and perplexity, from sickness, and extreme weariness, and the inroads of death. They are in themselves frail and feeble, and need the constant supports of divine grace to keep them from falling. Let incessant prayers be offered, then, that they may be succored in the hour of temptation, preserved from every snare, and delivered from the various perils to which even Paul was exposed;—*perils of the heathen, perils of their own countrymen, perils of false brethren*.

3. We should never forget, that the abolition of idolatry is not the reception of Christianity. The carnal heart will feel a determined enmity to the Gospel, whenever it shall be fairly proposed, and clearly understood. Let Christians importunately pray for the enlightening, converting, and sanctifying agency of the Holy Spirit to accompany the first overtures of mercy, which shall be brought home to the consciences of the heathen. Without such an agency, the most pros-

perous external circumstances of the mission will be of no benefit to perishing souls.

4. It seems exceedingly desirable, that the wanderers from Christian lands, who have been, in various ways, thrown upon these islands, should become genuine converts to the truth. Though exiled from the sanctuary for a great part of their lives; and though all their habits are adverse to the purity of religion; yet it is possible that they may be reached by the power of divine truth. Should this be the case, they may be extensively useful to the mission, and the natives. Let this be a subject of prayer at every monthly concert.

LETTER FROM GEORGE PRINCE TAMOREE TO  
THE REV. DR. WORCESTER.

*Atooi, July 27, 1820.*

Dear Friend,

I HAVE now an opportunity to write, which I shall improve, as they do not very often occur. I have not any thing very particular to write, only to express the gratitude I feel toward you and the benevolent Society, which was of so much benefit to me. My regard for your kindness can only be expressed by protecting these servants of yours now in our kingdom. Such care shall be taken of these friends, as I trust will be approved of by you. Truly it is a blessing to this benighted land; and unto the Board our grateful hearts we pour.

I feel very happy myself to have their society. I feel almost in America, and could I render any assistance, it would be with the greatest pleasure.

My father is much pleased with their being here. He is willing to do all he can for them; to give them as much land, as they wish to have, and furnish them with such articles of provision as they may stand in need of. He says, that all that he wants is, to have them teach his people, and not behave like bad white men.

I am requested by my father to send to you for a minister and several mechanics;—house and ship carpenters, cabinet-makers, and with the rest a farmer, and a good sawmill. These my father is very anxious to have. The mill we shall expect to pay for when received. And a good physician; one that is capable of doing his duty. The expenses I expect to pay myself, and support those you send.

I hope you will permit me to choose



some particular friends, For the minister I choose Mr. Stone.\*

As I have many letters to write, I must have them short. I can't close this, however, without expressing my greatest gratitude to you, and my American friends. Could I visit your shore again, it would be with the greatest pleasure. But as it is uncertain, I again bid you farewell. G. P. TAMOREE.  
*Rev. Samuel Worcester, D. D.*

P. S. I am in need of a number of books. If you would be so kind as to send some out by the first opportunity, I would satisfy you for them, letting me know the expenses. You may get such as you think will be useful to me; and as many as you please.

Yours, G. P. T.

*Atooi, August 3, 1820.*

Dear Friend,  
AFTER I had closed my letter to you, my father sent word to me, to request you to send him a man that could make powder. If you will be so kind as to take notice of it, he will be much obliged to you. All that you send he will expect to support, in every article whatever. Your obedient servant,

G. P. TAMOREE.

*Rev. S. Worcester, D. D.*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. DAGGETT, PRINCIPAL OF THE FOREIGN MISSION SCHOOL, TO THE TREASURER.

"I HAVE received the package of letters from the Sandwich Isles. Tamoree, (George,) writes well. He much laments the defection of Tennooe; but says, "Thomas and John are yet good fellows†—they love and serve their Maker." George expresses much friendship to the mission, and writes in the most grateful terms to me for my counsels and admonitions, which "he hopes will not be in vain." He "hopes the time is not very distant, when he shall be an ardent follower of Christ, &c." I have a letter written to me by his brother *Ka-ka-ree*, who had then been, for a short time, under the instruction of Mr. Ruggles. It is a curiosity."

\* The Rev. Timothy Stone, of Cornwall, with whom George was well acquainted during his residence there. He proceeds to select a cabinet-maker, and a farmer; but it seems not altogether proper to bring their names before the public. *Editor.*

† This is said in a letter to Kummo-oo-lah, a Sandwich Islander now at the school.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN OF ATOOI TO THE MOTHER OF MRS. WHITNEY.

*Atooi, July 29, 1820.*

Dear Friend,

I THANK you for sending your daughter here. She no your daughter now; she mine. I take good care of her. She live with me; she die here. I very glad your daughter come here. She learn me to read and sew. By and by she talk same I do; and tell me about God. Your friend,

CHARLOTTE TAPOOLEE.

*Queen of Atooi.*

We have added eight pages to the present number of the Herald, for the purpose of laying before our readers a large portion of the intelligence from the Sandwich Islands. Doubtless the expense of such a measure, whenever it shall be resorted to, will be amply reimbursed by the increased donations of the friends of missions.

Several interesting passages from the private journals of the missionaries have appeared in different newspapers. We shall hereafter make such use of them, as our limits will permit.

## MISSION AT BOMBAY.

JOINT LETTER OF THE MISSIONARIES.

*Bombay, July 20, 1820.*

Rev. and Dear Sir,

AT the close of another half year, we have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of yours of June 4, 1819, which came to hand on the 18th of March succeeding, and of giving you a general statement of our missionary concerns.

Our last semi-annual communications were forwarded in Feb. last, by way of Calcutta.

On the 27th of May, we had the pleasure of receiving a letter from Messrs. Fisk and Parsons, dated at Smyrna, March 3d. We have learnt from the London Missionary Register, that the Board have recently fitted out a promising mission to the Sandwich Islands. High expectations are doubtless entertained of this mission. Indeed, every circumstance seems to favor its immediate success. It is also with the greatest pleasure, that we hear of the prosperity of the missions among the heathen of our own country. Though we are left to mourn over the unfruitfulness



of our own labors, we cannot fail to rejoice, that others have the happiness of seeing the blessing of the Lord upon the work of their hands.

*Sickness in the mission families.*

Since the date of our last communications, no special alteration has occurred, either in our circumstances or prospects. We have had more or less sickness in our families, but hitherto our lives have been spared. About the 20th of May, brother and sister Nichols came from the north part of Salsette, where they had been residing a few months, to Bombay, for the purpose of obtaining medical aid; both of them having an intermittent fever. Mrs. N. has now recovered her usual health; but Mr. N. is still feeble. His fever has been very severe, and obstinate. During 50 days past, he has been almost wholly confined to his bed; has suffered much pain; and is of course much reduced. Dr. Taylor has given it as his decided opinion, that brother N. should lose no time in getting to sea, as the only effectual means of restoring his health.\*

The cholera, which has proved so fatal among the natives in various parts of India for two years past, has this year also raged in Bombay and its vicinity. But we are happy to state, that this dreadful disease has now almost wholly subsided. Truly the Lord has a controversy with this people; but instead of forsaking their idols, and turning to the Lord, they fly to their idols, and implore protection from gods that cannot save them.

*State of the Schools.*

Our schools have been considerably impeded by this sickness among the people; but, as a general thing, they are much in the same state as when we last wrote. We are happy to learn, by your last communications, that you so highly approve of this branch of our labors, and give us the privilege of enlarging the number of our schools. We have ever considered these schools as a very important part of our missionary operations; and their importance increases in our estimation, as we see their

tendency towards the promotion of the great design of our mission. We conceive, that the system of instructing the rising generation in this country, by means of free schools, is not only a system the most popular among Europeans residing in India, but does in fact promise the most extensive and permanent utility. The good effects may not be immediately realized; but there is every reason to believe, that many of the next generation will rise up and call those blessed, by whose liberality they have become able to read the word of life, and prepared, by having their minds less shackled with the superstition and bigotry of their ancestors, to judge for themselves, in matters of the greatest moment. If ability to read the Word of God be desirable, and one of the most important means of bringing the heathen to the acknowledgment of the truth,—then free schools are important and necessary. Only a small portion of this people are taught to read. Such is their poverty and indifference on the subject of giving their children the means of education, that there must be a great revolution in the state of society, before they will themselves generally attempt to provide the means of instruction for their own children.

Our most favorable opportunities for communicating religious instruction are connected with the schools. We not only command the attention of the boys in the schools; but other people also share in the admonitions given at the school rooms. It is not uncommon to see from 20 to 50 persons standing around the doors to hear the boys read, and repeat their lessons, catechisms, hymns, &c.

By a recent paper received from his excellency the governor, in answer to a communication we made to him on this subject, we have permission to visit the continent from time to time, for the purpose of superintending schools. After the present rains are over, we hope to enlarge our number of schools on Salsette, and on the continent.

Not many months ago we inserted in the Bombay newspapers, a general history of our native free schools, in hope of obtaining some pecuniary aid for their support. We have received but one donation. As a general thing we cannot expect that such proposals from us will, at present, meet with much success. But we flatter ourselves, that our plan of native schooling will not fail of success for want of pecuniary aid

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\* Before this letter was sent, as appears from an appendix, the design of a voyage was given up.



from the Christian public of our own country.

There has recently been quite a revolution in our Jewish school in Bombay. From some religious scruples, as we suppose, (though we find it difficult to learn particulars,) the Jews have established a school for their own children; and, for a few weeks, our school was almost wholly deserted. But many of the boys have returned; and we presume, in a short time, our school will consist of its usual number. This movement among the Jews immediately succeeded a number of evening meetings, which we appointed among them. We do not consider this circumstance as an unfavorable occurrence. The Jews must of course be disturbed, in proportion as they reflect on those Christian doctrines, which, from time to time, have been recommended to their serious attention. We pray God, that this event may be a presage of the conversion of some of these children of promise.

You inquire, whether we have an opportunity of distributing Hebrew Testaments among the Jews of this place? In reply, we must say, that we hardly know of a native Jew in Bombay, who could derive the least benefit from the Hebrew Testament. Though many pretend to read Hebrew, yet they are, in general, as ignorant of the Hebrew language, as the Hindoos themselves. There are, however, considerable numbers of foreign Jews, who visit Bombay, from Persia and Arabia, for mercantile purposes. We think it very desirable, that a few copies of the Hebrew Testament should be sent us, that we may be able to embrace any opportunity of supplying those Jews, who can read the Hebrew language.

With regard to the distribution of Mahratta books, you inquire how many we could possibly distribute if we had them on hand? In reply, we remark, that the number of applications for books, and the number which we give away, is by no means the same. We might probably give away hundreds of books in a single day, if we made no restriction. Our general practice is to inquire whether the applicant can read; and whether he has not previously been supplied with the same book.

That you may see how many books we have distributed since the commencement of our printing, we send you a catalogue of all the religious books we have printed, and also the

number of books now on hand. As a general circumstance, we conceive that the demand for books will depend very much on the number and prosperity of our schools. No small portion of the applications for books are made, by persons whose curiosity has been excited on seeing books in the hands of our school boys; by hearing them read in the schools; or by receiving information from the scholars, that we have books for distribution.

#### *Printing Establishment.*

With regard to your inquiry, Whether we think it desirable to enlarge our printing establishment? we reply, generally, that we are able, with our present apparatus to print as fast, as the immediate demand for books requires. We shall soon need a new supply of Mahratta types to keep that part of our fount good, which is worn out by use. But we do not at present think it judicious to print much faster than we can distribute. We hope eventually to accomplish the printing, as well as the translation, of the whole volume of Sacred Scripture.

#### *Distribution of Books.*

We have sent some hundreds of books into various parts of the continent, which we have not personally visited. Kader Yar, the native, whom we have baptised, and concerning whom we have previously written you, has taken a number of tours on the continent, for the purpose of distributing books. He has now gone to his native place, Hyderabad, and has taken with him a good supply of the Gospels, tracts, &c. Though the number of books distributed on the continent has not been great; yet books have been sent to many of the most important towns, both in the northern and southern Concan. We should deem it a vast acquisition to our mission, could we find even a few faithful natives, suitable to be employed in distributing books in those parts of the continent, which we cannot visit ourselves; and we hope that we shall, ere long, be possessed of means for distributing the Scriptures much more extensively, in the vast regions of heathenism that lie beyond us.

#### *Preaching the Gospel.*

We have now given you, dear Sir, a general view of the state of our mission, though we have said but little of



our personal labors, by way of direct religious instruction; or, in other words, of our preaching the Gospel to the heathen. We do not mention this branch of our business last because we esteem it of small consequence. We do not forget, that this is our principal work;—that it is by the *foolishness of preaching*, that God is pleased to save them that believe. But, on this part of our work we can, at present, say nothing new or interesting. We continue to make it a part of every day's employment to go out among the people, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction.

Since our last letter to you, we have spent considerable time in various itinerating tours, both on the island of Salsette, and on the continent. We have from time to time attended meetings, which we had appointed, at various school rooms in Bombay. These meetings have generally been in the evening; the number of attendants varying from 30 to 200. In some instances, a good degree of regularity has been obtained; and our hopes have been occasionally excited by seeing a good degree of attention given to our preaching. Our hearers are of various sects, Hindoos, Mussulmauns and Jews; and generally a few females. Not unfrequently the boys, who belong to the school at which the meeting is held, unite with us in singing.

The work of communicating Christian instruction to the heathen, though in many respects attended with the greatest pleasure, is, in others, attended with difficulties. Here we come in close contact with the peculiarities of heathenism. Whatever truth of the Christian system we introduce, if urged upon their attention by those motives which the Gospel presents, it cannot fail to show them, that their own system of religion is invaded, and their *shasters* condemned. Though the people generally give a verbal assent to our instructions, yet they usually show much indifference to our teaching. An exclusive proselyting religion is so repulsive to the feelings, and so contrary to the creed of the Hindoos, that when told there is no other Savior than Jesus Christ, and no other way of salvation than through faith in his blood and righteousness, they seem always ready to consider the assertion as applicable to Europeans, or Christians, and will hardly give us credit for speaking our real sentiments, when we plainly de-

clare to them that Christ is the Savior of Hindoos, as well as of Europeans. In some instances, however, we have evidence, that the truths of the Gospel do approve themselves to the consciences of those who hear; not in bringing them to repentance, but in producing in their minds such a conflict between their hearts and consciences, that they cannot wholly conceal their feelings. In other instances, we not unfrequently see the most violent passions exhibited, and hear the most abusive language both against our blessed Savior and ourselves. A volume would not suffice for an enumeration of all the difficulties we meet, and the obstacles we encounter, in preaching the Gospel to this people. But we are not insensible, that a great portion of them result from our own deficiencies. For these we desire to be humble before God, while we pray, that the trial of our faith may work patience, and patience experience, and experience hope; and that the hope may not be disappointed; but that, in due time, we may see an abundant harvest springing from the precious seed, which, in much weakness, we are endeavoring to sow in this barren soil.

Think not, dear Sir, that we are disheartened in our work, though we freely speak of our discouragements and want of success. The promises of God are our comfort and support in the land of our pilgrimage. We are encouraged in our work, knowing that the Lord will accomplish all that he has spoken, and that even this people, with all other heathen nations, will eventually see the salvation of God.

We doubt not, that our patrons and Christian friends entertain a deep interest in the success of our labors, and daily pray for the blessing of God upon our efforts. This persuasion gives us animation; it strengthens our hands, and encourages our hearts.

We rejoice that the Board, and our other Christian friends, have so much encouragement in their various and increasing efforts for the spread of the Gospel. The western wilderness blossoms under your hands;—the mission at Ceylon is already crowned with precious fruits;—the most favorable results are reasonably anticipated from the mission to the Sandwich Islands;—and the highest interest is excited, in the Jerusalem embassy. Our mission, though the oldest, seems hitherto the most unfruitful. From the beginning it has struggled with many obstacles.



To a missionary probably no part of the heathen world presents greater obstacles than this part of India. But though we thus speak, we would assure our patrons, it is not the language of despondency. We consider this station as important as we ever did, and rejoice in having devoted our lives to this work, and earnestly look forward to the time when more laborers shall be sent into this extensive field.

However dull we may be in learning other important lessons, surely we are placed in a favorable situation for learning, that success must come from the almighty energies of the Spirit of God. If our efforts are ever blessed to the conversion of the heathen around us, we must be constrained to give all the glory to God.

We have the pleasure of informing you of the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Kenney, a missionary from the Church Missionary Society. He is the first missionary sent by that Society to this part of India.

Now, dear Sir, we conclude our miscellaneous epistle, by intreating the continuance of your prayers for us, and the work in which we are engaged.

Yours most sincerely in the fellowship of the Gospel,

G. HALL,  
S. NEWELL,  
H. BARDWELL,  
J. NICHOLS,  
A. GRAVES.

P. S. We have no opportunities of forwarding letters directly to America.

July 27. We have this day heard of the death of the Rev. Mr. Pritchett, a missionary of the London Society at Vizagapatam.

We would inquire, whether some of the Tract Societies in America would not aid that department of our mission.

The preceding letter was sent by the way of Calcutta and England, and but recently came to hand.

With respect to the importance of the Bombay mission, this may be a proper occasion of saying, that a gentleman now in Boston, who has spent much time in India, and is a warm friend of missions, thinks that the efforts of all missionary societies should be directed against the superstition and idolatry of Hindoostan; of all societies, we mean, whose missionaries can gain access to this part of the heathen world. The progress of Christianity in Calcutta and its neighborhood proves, that

if the religion of Bramha were beset on every side, by the united energies of Christendom, the tottering fabric of falsehood would soon crumble into ruins.

### MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES OF THE ARKANSAW.

The following journal, kept by Messrs. Finney and Washburn, during their travels and labors of the last year, has recently come to hand. While the reader considers the privations, and weariness, and sickness, and premature death, to which the missionary voluntarily exposes himself, let the inquiry be brought home to the conscience, "*Do I thus deny myself, and make sacrifices to my Savior's cause?*"

Elliot, Jan. 3, 1820.

AFTER a very long, toilsome and fatiguing journey, we all arrived in health at this interesting spot, consecrated by the prayers, and supported by the charities, of thousands. God has indeed manifested himself a faithful and covenant-keeping God to us, in our wearisome pilgrimage. In all our trials he has supported us;—in all our difficulties he has aided us;—in all our dangers he has preserved us. May we feel our obligations to him, and, with the Psalmist, call upon our souls and all within us to bless his holy name. Having experienced the deadening effect of journeying, and having been, for a considerable time, deprived of the society of Christians, seeing only those, who are ignorant of God and eternal life, it was peculiarly grateful and refreshing to our hearts to meet and enjoy the Christian fellowship of the brethren and sisters of this establishment. What we have seen of the deplorable ignorance and wretchedness of the heathen will, we hope, enlarge our desires and increase our zeal for their salvation.

5. Met with the brethren of this place, to confer with them concerning our mission. In consequence of high water, and a letter from the Corresponding Secretary, giving conditional directions, it was the unanimous advice of the brethren, that we defer, for the present, our journey to the Arkansaw. With this opinion we reluctantly concurred.

18. In conformity to the advice of the brethren, concluded to make our arrangements for procuring a boat for the use of the Arkansaw mission. From the best information we can obtain, it will be utterly impossible to convey, by



land, families and baggage from this place to the field of our labors. We deem it expedient to make these arrangements now, that means may be at hand when wanted.

27. Having heard that the high waters would not prevent our journey to the Arkansaw, and having deliberated more maturely on the subject, the brethren advised us to proceed as soon as practicable.

Feb. 7. Left Elliot to proceed on horseback to the Arkansaw, by way of the Walnut Hills.

18. Arrived at the Hills. When we commenced our journey, we expected that five days travel would bring us to this place, and five more take us to the Arkansaw Post; but twelve days toilsome labor have been spent in getting hither.

19. Rode to Warrenton to make inquiries respecting the way to the Arkansaw. Found none, who deemed it safe or expedient to enter the swamps of the Mississippi, in the present state of the waters.

20. Brother Washburn preached in the neighborhood of the Hills, from John iii. 3. Congregation small, but attentive. Much good might, with the divine blessing, be done by a faithful missionary in this region.

21. Resolved, that an attempt to proceed further, at present, is inexpedient. What the Lord intends by this disappointment is unknown to us. Our feelings are tried; but the cause, in which we are engaged, is his, and he will take care of it. In the evening, had the privilege of meeting again for divine service. Brother Finney preached from James i. 6.

23. Left the Walnut Hills, to retrace our steps through the wilderness to Elliot.

29. Arrived at Elliot in safety. Found our families and the members of the mission in usual health. Concluded to consider ourselves, for the present, as members of this mission; that while our own is postponed we may do what we can for the furtherance of the same cause here.

March 11. Contracted with Mr. Payton, a gentleman from Tennessee, to procure for us a keel-boat in New Orleans. He will freight it for himself, and deliver it here at first cost. [It will be seen that we have transcribed nothing from our journal, while at Elliot, except what related exclusively to our own mission.]

May 16. Left Elliot on horseback to make a second attempt to reach the place of our destination. Brother Fisk accompanied us to the Hills, to transact business for the Elliot mission, and to take back our horses. Rode about 30 miles, and encamped under the spreading branches of a tree.

17. Killed a rattle-snake. Brother F. very narrowly escaped being bitten, as the snake lay coiled up by the path, and sprung at his foot as he passed. Rode about forty five miles, and lodged again upon the ground.

18. Reached the house of Mr. Leslie, a white man in the lower part of the nation, just in time to escape a hard thunder storm.

19. Arrived in safety at the Hills. Four days travel has carried us over the same ground, which occupied us twelve days last winter. So great a difference is made by the high water.

21. Sabbath. Met with the people in the neighborhood for public worship. Brother W. preached.

23. Still at the Hills. As yet no boat has arrived; but we are hourly expecting one to take us up the river. Payton's boat, for which we contracted, arrived this morning. Went on board and examined it, so far as practicable when laden.

24. Brother Fisk left us this morning to return to Elliot, in company with Mr. Payton and others. The parting with this dear brother was painful to our feelings; as it seemed impressed on his mind, that our next meeting would be in eternity; he, at the same time, forcibly exhorting us to fidelity in our Master's service.

26. About 7 o'clock in the morning, the steam boat Fayette passed the Hills, and took us on board for the mouth of White River, a distance of 210 miles. After proceeding about six miles very pleasantly, a part of the engine gave way. The capt. with a number of hands, returned to the Hills for repairs. By this accident the boat was detained 23 hours.

28. Run upon a sand bar. It was our intention to have had public worship to day in the cabin, but such were the noise and confusion, occasioned by the grounding of the boat, that it became impracticable. Our situation is very unpleasant. We know not that any on board either fear God or regard man. The whole crew, officers and boatmen, both deck and cabin passengers, are shockingly profane. And all, when not



necessarily engaged, are gambling, drinking, and swearing.

30. Arrived early in the morning at the mouth of White River. Were rejoiced at leaving the steam boat, where we had been so much pained by the filthy conversation of the wicked. But more especially were our hearts made glad, that we had reached the territory, in which the field of our future labor is situated. Were grateful to our Heavenly Father, that he had prospered us thus far on our journey, and felt disposed to bless God and take courage.

31. After putting our baggage on board a skiff we had purchased, tried our skill as watermen; but soon found our strength inadequate to ascend the river, against a strong current. Were, however, providentially favored through the kindness of Col. Davis of Ohio, who was ascending the river in a keel boat, through the *cut-off*, to the Post. He generously gave us a passage.

June 2. Arrived at the Post. Learned, that the agent for Indian affairs, Maj. R. Lewis, had resigned his office, and left the territory, and that Gov. Miller was absent. Were informed, that war was expected to take place between the Cherokees and Osages. We are in doubt, not knowing what to do, as the permission of the governor is necessary, in order to enter and settle among the Cherokees. The Lord will direct.

Sab. 4. Brother Washburn preached to the people of the place, collected at the house of Mr. Blackburn, a Methodist minister, with whom we have taken lodgings. It is painful to witness the deplorable state of morals in this place. The Sabbath is awfully profaned; idleness, drinking, swearing, and gambling almost universally prevail. Gambling, especially, is practised by all ages and both sexes to such a degree, that even females sometimes play all night to the neglect of their families and the disgrace of their sex, to say nothing of their sin in the sight of God.

Sabbath 11. Held public worship again with the people at the Post. Brother Finney preached.

14. Gov. Miller returned from his tour up the Arkansaw river, on a visit to the Cherokees and Osages. Had the pleasure of an interview with him in the afternoon. He expressed his cordial approbation of our object, and assured us of his readiness to render our mission all the aid in his power. From him we learned more particularly the origin

and progress of the difficulties between the two tribes. He succeeded in obtaining a postponement of hostilities till the next autumn. He informed us of the appointment of an agent, who is expected here in a few days, to succeed Maj. Lewis. His name is Brearly; he is from N. Jersey, and was lately a colonel in the U. S. army.

15. Had a second interview with the governor. His pressure of business and company has as yet prevented his preparing letters and papers for our use. It is now 17 days since our hired men and horses were to leave Elliot; which allows nearly a week longer, than we supposed requisite to perform the journey; but they have not come, nor have we any information of them. We fear our men have either found the way impassable, on account of waters, or too blind to follow, in an uninhabited wilderness. Our suspense and delay are very painful.

17. The men arrived with our horses from Elliot. Their hardships must have been severe. They had numerous creeks, bayous, and ponds to swim, and swamps and cane-brakes to pass, in a trackless way. On account of its obscurity they lost the right course, and wandered in the wilderness without food for themselves, or their horses, for several days. But their lives and health have been mercifully preserved. We fear the horses will be lost, on account of these hardships.

Sabbath, 18. Mr. Washburn preached to an attentive audience. At evening our hearts were rejoiced by the arrival of the brethren, Orr and Hitchcock. They rowed on the Sabbath, after hearing we were at the Post, in order to join us before our departure. We can now perceive, in part, the good resulting from our delay at this place, occasioned by the difficult wanderings of our hired men. "A man deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps." We would feel devoutly grateful to the Preserver of men, for his abundant mercy to these dear brethren, in granting them a prosperous though laborious journey from Pittsburgh to this place;—especially that their health has been preserved, at this unfavorable season.

20. Left the Post to pursue our journey to the Cherokee country; all of us on foot, as our horses were so far exhausted as to be unable to carry any thing more than our necessary baggage and provisions. According to the best



information, our journey will be long and wearisome, and attended with difficulty. We must either pass through a prairie 90 miles in extent, almost destitute of water, and infested with such multitudes of flies, that the only way to pass it is to travel in the night, and lie by in the day, surrounding ourselves with smoke;—or we must travel in the woods, through bayous, and swamps. The latter will be preferred.

22. A cold, taken by lying on the ground, and the fatigue of walking, have produced in brother Finney a considerable fever. One of our hired men, also, is threatened with severe sickness.

23. The hired man appears somewhat better. Brother Finney's fever continues. It is evidently of the bilious kind, and our fears are considerably excited. Travelled about four miles, and were obliged to lie by on his account, and to have recourse to medicine. Brothers Washburn and Orr, with one hired man, set off in a canoe for Little Rock, leaving the rest to come forward with the horses, when able. They soon found their canoe too small for the purpose; and after upsetting it, by which themselves and their baggage were thoroughly drenched with water, they were obliged to return. About the same time, the hired man was attacked with severe pains in the head and back, accompanied with a general ague. His disease was obviously the intermittent fever.

24. All at Mr. Embrie's. The last mentioned hired man considerably worse.

25. Brother Finney still very ill. The other hired man, whom we hoped to be recovered of the first attack, taken with the ague and fever.

28. Brother Finney's fever has changed to a regular intermittent, of the every day kind. Brother Orr is also attacked with the bilious fever, attended with considerable nervous affection. One of the hired men much better. Four of our number are now confined. What is intended by these dark providences we know not; but would be still, and know that the Lord is God.

29. Despairing of a restoration to health where we are, on account of the adjacent low ground, and swamps, we resolved to make a second attempt to proceed up the river. Accordingly hired two men to assist brother Washburn, to take the sick up the river in a periauger, while brother Finney with one hired man goes by land.

July 1. The company by land arrived at Little Rock. The hired man had two severe paroxysms of ague and fever by the way.

3. The company by water reached Little Rock. The hired man with them appears perfectly restored, and brother Finney much better, but brother Orr is quite low, and it is thought best to wait a while, that medicine may be administered.

4. Brother Finney seems almost restored to health, but brother Orr had a very sick day. Brother Washburn preached to a small circle.

5. Brothers Finney and Orr set out on horseback from Little Rock; the rest by water in a canoe. Proceeded in this manner about 12 miles, when we came together at Chrystal Hill. While waiting there for refreshment brother Orr had his first shake of the ague. We considered this change in his complaint, as a very favorable circumstance. In the evening, proceeded about three miles further and put up with a Mr. Pyath, who is the first pious man we have seen since leaving the Post.

6. Detained by the sickness of the company. Brother Finney's fever returned with great violence.

7. Travelled in the forenoon about 16 miles; but were unable to proceed in the afternoon. Have, however, occasion for thankfulness that health is enjoyed by any of the company; and that we find, in this "valley of dry bones," any who love our Lord, and who are disposed, in any measure, to favor our object. We are now at the house of a Methodist, who appears friendly to us, and much interested in the object of our mission.

8. Our Christian friend refused any compensation for our entertainment, and generously furnished us with a horse and boy to help us forward to Cadron, where we arrived about 7. A. M. and were unable to proceed further.

9. *Sabbath.* Brother Washburn preached.

10. As travelling in the hot sun seemed injurious to the sick; and as they can be comfortably accommodated where they are; it is judged best that they should remain for a time, while others proceed to the Cherokees, and prepare the way for convening a council. Accordingly, brother Washburn, with one hired man, set out for the Dardanelle, leaving the rest for a return of health sufficient to pursue their journey. He rode about 28 miles to the



first house in the Cherokee nation. Here he was taken sick. Symptoms those of bilious fever.

11. Brother Washburn started with a guide to proceed to Mrs. Loveley's (who is the widow of the former agent,) expecting to reach that place to day, but the guide becoming bewildered, led him astray. After the departure of the guide, he and the hired man wandered about 25 miles out of the right path, which they did not find till nearly night. During this time, brother W. had a high fever, attended with severe pains throughout the system. At night they encamped, without fire, food, or water.

12. After riding about 45 miles in the wilderness, in different directions, they arrived at Mrs. Loveley's. They encamped last night, as it proved, only five or six miles from her residence. After passing about half this distance, the road divided. The path most travelled was taken, which led to *Ta-ka-to-ka's* village. They were still as far from Mrs. L.'s, as when they started in the morning. Inquiry was made of the chief; but a wrong direction was given. The probability is, that he had the impression, that Mr. W. was an agent of the government, sent to attend a council soon to be holden, to use his influence with the chiefs in dissuading them from hostilities with the Osages,—of which this chief was very desirous. Hence, he put Mr. Washburn into a path which led him and the hired man directly from the place they were seeking. By this unfaithfulness, they were subjected to a ride of forty miles. During all this time, brother Washburn's fever and pains continued very distressing; and he had taken no refreshment since the morning of the preceding day.

13. Brother Washburn's fever changed to an intermittent, very violent in all its stages.

16. The hired man taken again with fever and ague.

17. John Jolly, principal chief, and capt. Rogers, public interpreter, called on brother W. at Mrs. Loveley's. They manifested great indifference respecting a school among them, till they were informed we were the missionaries promised to *Tol-lon-tis-kee*.\* Jol-

\* See Mis. Herald for Aug. 1818. The promise, here referred to, was made by the Treasurer and Mr. Cornelius, to the council held at the Cherokee agency, May 28, 1818. *Tollontiskee*, who was thought the ablest

ly's countenance then immediately brightened with joy, and he assured brother Washburn, that the nation would give us permission to select any place we should choose for our school.

18. The chiefs and headmen are holding a council respecting war with the Osages. A large majority are against the measure; while some are strongly determined in favor of it. It might have been a good time, after the discussion of the subject of war, to have made known our object, the nature of which is "peace, and good will to man;" but brother Finney had not arrived, and brother W. was confined with sickness. He, however, sent them a *paper-talk*, letters, credentials, &c. The chiefs deliberated on the subject; but thought not best to answer decisively, till they see us both in council.

[The following notices are given respecting those of the company, who were left sick at Cadron.]

10. In the evening, as the brethren were about to attend prayers in their room, a shocking outcry of oaths and rage was heard in the yard near the door. It was between the *master and his slaves*. The issue was a hundred lashes on the back of a negro woman tied up to a post of the piazza. None of the company had ever before witnessed a scene so horrid.

11. All the sick somewhat better. Brother Hitchcock, who has hitherto been well, and who was left to nurse the sick, was himself taken very ill.

12. Brother H. who in the morning appeared relieved from the violent attack of yesterday, had, in the afternoon a chill and fever.

17. The sick at Cadron considered themselves sufficiently recovered to justify an attempt to proceed. Hired horses and rode to Peconory, a distance of 20 miles. Brothers Finney and Orr and the hired man, had experienced no agues since the 9th, and all appeared to be regaining strength. Brother Hitchcock suffered an ague and fever after reaching Peconory.

18. The brethren at Peconory detained by hard rain. Brother H. more ill than before.

20. The company at Peconory set out on horseback, with a guide sent them by brother Washburn, excepting

man among the migrating Cherokees, died after attending a council at St. Louis, Nov. 1818.



brother Orr, who obtained a passage in a boat.

21. The brethren reached Mrs. Loveley's apparently as well as when they left Peconory, though much fatigued. By the way, they were assaulted by some Indians of the Cadow tribe, who were in the nation as allies of the Cherokees against the Osages. These Indians seized one of the horses by the bridle, and claimed it as theirs. After some contention, the owner, whom the brethren had hired to accompany them, gave up the horse. On their arrival they found brother Washburn still very sick, though it was hoped, some better. The hired man with him on the recovery.

22. Brother Finney again attacked with the intermittent. He had a very sick day.

23. Brother Orr arrived in a boat. He suffered considerably in his short passage for want of suitable food and exercise. His health not so good, as when he left Peconory.

26. The whole company now together. Brother Washburn has had very violent fevers and agues, from the commencement of his attack; but to-day his fever was so severe as to produce cramp in the stomach, excessive pain in the head, and high delirium. For a time, fears were entertained of his speedy death; but the Lord in mercy relieved him from pain, and restored his reason.

(To be continued.)

## MISSION AMONG THE CHOCTAWS.

### LETTER FROM MR. KINGSBURY TO THE TREASURER.

It ought to be observed, that various causes, which cannot be described here, had united to prevent the missionaries in the Choctaw nation, and among the Cherokees of the Arkansas, from being fully informed of the pecuniary wants of the Board. One of these causes was, a constant hope that it would not be necessary to curtail the expenses at any of the missionary establishments. The letters from the Corresponding Secretary to Messrs. Finney and Washburn, in the Arkansas Territory, were unhappily lost by the way. This left them much perplexed as to the manner in which they ought to proceed; but, as the season was approaching, when they expected to set out for their new station, they thought it best to draw on the Treasurer for money enough to bear the estimated expenses of

their establishment, through the ensuing summer and fall. As Dr. Pride was about to visit New Orleans to transact business for the Choctaw mission, the bills of exchange were delivered to him to be negotiated there, and notice of them was, at the same time, given to the Treasurer. It was in answer to this notice, that the letter was written, which Mr. Kingsbury mentions. On the presumption that Mr. Washburn would remain at Mayhew till the letter arrived there, and that Mr. Kingsbury would of course see its contents, it was not addressed to them jointly, as it otherwise would have been. In this letter, the threatened embarrassments of the treasury were plainly stated; and the necessity of avoiding drafts upon it, from the Indian missions, was urged.

The Treasurer has since been obliged to inform the missionaries in the Cherokee and Choctaw nations, that he could not meet their drafts, unless greatly diminished in frequency and amount; that the missions in the east are, at this moment, suffering embarrassments for want of money; that adequate remittances cannot be made for their supply; and that, unless the Treasury should be speedily replenished, it will be necessary, that many of the operations among the Indians should be suspended.

Our readers need to be informed, that the new station, on *Ook-tib-be-ha* creek, has received the name of Mayhew, in affectionate remembrance of Mr. Mayhew and his descendants, missionaries among the Indians on Martha's vineyard. To that station Mr. Kingsbury removed his family last October. He is obliged, however, to spend much of his time at Elliot; and it is to be feared, that the laborious superintendence of the two stations, the anxious wish to meet the expectations of the natives in other places, added to the apprehension of being compelled to lose advantages already gained, and to send the children away from Christian instruction into the forest, will be more than he can sustain.

Mayhew, March 26, 1821.

My Dear Sir,

ON my arrival here last Saturday evening from Elliot, I found a letter, in your hand writing, to brother Washburn. As he had left the nation, I took the liberty to open the letter, that I might know whether it must be forwarded, or whether a duplicate had been sent to the Arkansas. If I transgressed the bounds of propriety in doing



so, I hope it will not be without its use to the cause.

This was the first direct information I have had of the very great embarrassments, which threaten the Treasury of the Board. Judging from the receipts for a few months past, and knowing the heavy drafts which were made on you for the Arkansaw mission,—and that much money was wanted for the other missions, I had in part anticipated the result. But the blow has fallen heavier than I expected. We are indeed brought into difficulty,—and know not what to do. We would wish to do that, which, on the whole shall be thought best. If I know my own heart, I have not a single desire that our missions should be supported at the expense of the other great benevolent objects of the present day.

It is most evident, that all these objects might be supported, if all the professed followers of Christ would make those exertions which they might make without any serious diminution of their property. But admitting that some self-denial is to be practised;—that some temporal advantages are to be given up; is not the cause worthy of such an effort?

I hope the present embarrassing circumstances, into which we are brought, will make us better missionaries; more economical, more willing to conform to any circumstances, in which the providence of God may place us. And happy would it be, if Christians should be brought to feel, that the kingdom of Christ is not to be established on the ruins of Satan's empire, without a *struggle*,—without a *sacrifice*;—and that *this sacrifice ought to be, and must be, made*.

I am confident, that if the friends of missions knew our situation, they would cheerfully grant that aid we so much need. But they cannot fully know it, unless they were here, and had a full view of the circumstances in which we are placed.

So feeble has been our strength of late, and so completely has our time been occupied in keeping along the indispensable labors of the mission, that it has not been possible for us to make our condition known, as it might otherwise have been.

After a long and fatiguing journey, and many unexpected delays, a part of our helpers have arrived, and the others are expected shortly. These dear brethren and sisters have come with hands and hearts prepared to do any

thing, and to submit to any circumstances, which necessity may require. We have been greatly strengthened and encouraged by their arrival.—At this very moment,—when every arm was nerved with fresh vigor for the work,—we learnt, that the pecuniary aid, on which we relied, was likely to fail; at least, so far as greatly to embarrass our operations, and render doubtful our ultimate success.

At Elliot we have a flourishing school of 80 children, who are improving very fast; and we should soon be in a situation to provide for them with much less expense than heretofore. At Mayhew we have ten buildings, for various purposes, erected, and nearly completed;—and boards, shingles, &c. in readiness for the school-house, dining-room, and kitchen. We have also about 70 acres of excellent land inclosed, and partly ploughed; and we have made every preparation, which our circumstances would admit, to commence a school in the autumn, with such a number of scholars, as we should be able to support.

During the six months past, a considerable debt has been accumulated. Several hundred dollars will also be needed to pay the freight of our supplies from New Orleans and Ohio. Two or three more horses must be purchased, in order to till our plantations the ensuing season. In short, this is the season when our great expenses for the current year, except for the hire of labor, must be incurred. If we have not the means of tilling our land, we must purchase corn next year, at twice the cost of raising it. If we are not able to procure our supplies at New Orleans and Mobile, at the time when they can be brought up the river, we must purchase next summer, at double the expense.

To meet all these demands, it would seem necessary to draw on you for at least \$2,000. But, under existing circumstances, all payments, which can be deferred, will be; and every kind of business, not indispensable to the existence of the mission, will be suspended. I shall not draw on you, except in case of absolute necessity.

As to our own personal circumstances, we feel no anxiety. So far as our temporal comfort is concerned, we should consider it a sweet relief, to leave all the buildings and improvements we have made, and to retire to some part of the forest, where we could be-



gin anew, and with our own hands supply our wants.—But to the cause, in which we are engaged, we feel a strong attachment. It would be painful to see that property, which has been intrusted to us by the hand of Christian charity, and which we have been laboring for years to improve for the education of these children,—sacrificed and lost, for want of a little more aid to keep it in successful operation. It would rend our hearts to see these children sent back again to roam their native forests, without one friendly hand to guide them. Should we not give the Indians reason to suspect, that we came only to deceive them? And that, instead of doing them the good we had promised, we had only discovered to them more of their wretchedness?

It must be evident, that unless we have the means of paying our debts, and obtaining provision for the family, and of making such further preparations at Mayhew, as will enable us to commence a small school in the autumn, we cannot retain our present standing. We must also make vigorous exertions to raise provisions for both establishments. If we lose our present advantages, they must be regained by more vigorous efforts and additional expense, or the missions, in their present form at least, must be given up.

We are still confident in the opinion, that when the buildings are completed, and the plantations in full cultivation, these missions may be supported without drawing large sums of money. We believe, that with the common blessing of Providence, the appropriation of the natives, together with the aid, which may be expected from the government, and the donations in clothing and provisions, will go far towards supplying our wants. We shall look with anxiety to the indications of Providence, to know whether we shall be considered worthy to occupy our present station. Will the Christian public see those, who have volunteered to wear out their days in a sickly climate, sinking under a burden, which *alone* they cannot sustain—but which, *with the assistance of their brethren throughout the country*, could be easily borne? Shall we be hurried to an untimely grave for want of that friendly aid, which might so well be afforded? We are certain this would not be the case, could our circumstances be fully known.

In my last, I informed you of the arrival of brother Cushman and his fam-

ily, and brother Hooper, at Mayhew. You will be anxious to know something respecting their associates. Brother Smith and his family, and brother Dyer, (who had gone to their assistance,) and Miss Thacher, left the Walnut Hills about the middle of February to proceed to Elliot by water. I arrived at Elliot on the 15th inst. No information had been received of the company, after they left the Hills. Twice our men had been sent down to their assistance; but returned without meeting them. The hands who went down in our boat to the Hills, returned by land on the 16th, the day after I arrived. On their way down, they passed the family about 130 miles below Elliot. Our dear brother and sister Smith had, but a few hours before, consigned to the silent grave the body of their oldest son. They were in great want of assistance to row up their skiff. Four men were immediately sent down to their assistance. They returned on the fourth day, with the family. All, who remained, were in good health. They had been six weeks on their passage from the Hills to Elliot. It was expected that brother Byington would have accompanied them; but, on account of Miss Frissell's sickness, he was obliged to remain at the Hills.

The skiff was sufficiently heavy for four men to row up; but the two brethren, with the assistance of Mr. Smith's son, preferred to take this labor upon themselves, rather than incur the expense of hiring another hand. After the death of the lad, there were only two to labor at the oars; and the river proved much more difficult of navigation, than had been expected. Miss Thacher, and Mr. Smith's eldest daughter, took their turn at the helm.

Brother Byington,\* brother Bardwell and his family, and Miss Frissell, are still at the Walnut Hills, waiting an opportunity to be conveyed up the river.

The delay, which has attended the journey of our brethren, will not render their arrival less acceptable. They have used all possible economy and despatch, which the route they took would admit of. We have much needed them here. But our disappointment is forgotten in the joy we feel at seeing such laborers on mission ground. Our dear

\* By a letter from Dr. Worcester, dated Natchez March 23d it appears, that Mr. Byington had arrived there, and, together with Dr. Pride, would accompany him to Elliot, as soon as his health would permit.



brother and sister Smith bear their repeated bereavements with great composure; and are more than ever desirous of devoting themselves to the sacred cause of enlightening the heathen.

Brother Williams has for some time been in a low state of health, with the fever and ague.

Rest assured, my dear Sir, that I have the fullest confidence, that your anxiety for the Choctaw mission will dispose you to do every thing for it, which the state of the Treasury, and the wants of other missions, will admit.

With sincere respect,

Your brother

In the labors of the Gospel,

C. KINGSBURY.

*J. Evarts, Esq. Treas.*

P. S. 28th. I have the pleasure to state, that father Hoyt has just arrived here, in compliance with Dr. Worcester's instructions. He was accompanied by Mr. Vail, and Anna Hoyt;—all in good health. A letter is just received from brother Pride. He expected to leave Natchez on the 22d inst. with Dr. Worcester, who is in very feeble health.

#### DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. WORCESTER TO THE TREASURER.

THE following letter is the first of a series, which, if life and health permit, may be expected from the same pen. Though, in great part, of a personal nature, it seems necessary, to explain circumstances, in which the numerous friends of Dr. Worcester, and the friends of missions generally, feel a lively interest.

We had determined to omit several passages, which have the most direct personal bearing, and especially the passage, which relates to the Treasurer; but on conferring with judicious and disinterested persons, it was thought, that such a measure would not be sufficiently respectful to the writer; and that it would render other parts of the letter less pertinent, than they are in their original connection.

*Great Bahama Bank, Brig Louisiana,  
Jan. 22, 1821.*

VERY DEAR SIR,

It is now seventeen days since I became a temporary resident in this floating habitation—fit emblem of human life. The reason is well known to you: and you, I am sure, will feel the inter-

est of a friend, and more than a friend, in whatever relates to my voyage and its objects.

On the 18th we spoke the brig Sally, from St. Domingo, on her return passage to New York; and by her I sent a letter to Mrs. Worcester, from which, if duly received, you will have learned the principal circumstances of my passage, up to that date. The first four or five days were severe; and to me, in my feeble state, tremendous:—The cold intense—the wind vehement, and, at intervals, in gales compelling us to bare poles—and the sea heavy and violent. Unable to endure exposure to the weather, I could obtain relief from incessant sickness, only by a *fixed recumbency* in my berth; and respite from the rocking and heaving of the vessel, which were most distressing to me, day or night, I had none. My strength was extremely reduced; and my poor shattered system, in a situation too critical to be long continued. One support remained. The same unfailing Hand, which had borne me through the many scenes and dangers of my mutable pilgrimage, was present. To confide in that Hand was as tranquillizing and refreshing, as it was reasonable and safe.

On the fifth day, after a tempestuous night, and a morning affording little promise of relief to my wearied, exhausted, and recoiling nature, the winds were hushed, the billows subsided, and the skies became placid and benignant; and ever since, though variable, the weather has been propitious. My health has required all the attention I have been able to bestow; I have yet, I suppose, not half the strength that I had when I left home. I am not, however, without hope that eventually benefit to my health will result from the extreme depression to which it has been reduced. It may be otherwise; and yet all will be well. The event is with Him, who, in his own way, and for his own pleasure, has brought me hither.

You will not have forgotten a brief conversation which I held with you, on a morning I believe of last August, respecting a visit to our Cherokee and Choctaw establishments. Vivid as, after some meditations upon the pillow, my view then was of the importance of such a visit, the obstacles in the way of it appeared insurmountable; and I felt a misgiving, which perhaps you perceived at the time, for having even



suggested a thought about it to you. Afterwards it would occasionally come over my mind with the mysterious effect of a night vision, whose interesting impressions are fading away. Pressed with infirmities, and cares, and avocations, I could only do from day to day what must not be omitted or postponed, and refer all the future to unerring Providence:—little anticipating that so soon, by the steady course of that Providence, no option would be left me but to enter upon an undertaking seemingly so infeasible.

Before my six weeks tour in October and November, a desire was expressed by some of my friends, that I should try a voyage upon the water; but reasons for a land tour prevailed. On my return I thought of no more journies or voyages;—but to get through the winter as might be ordered for me, in the bosom of home, where I greatly desired repose. It soon, however, became evident, that I should ill endure the winter. And the opinion of six respectable physicians, after a particular examination of the case, in favor of a voyage to the south, as the *only* means from which I could have a fair prospect of restored health, or of lengthened life, was decisive. After this, to think of remaining at home were presumptuous waywardness.

No voyage to the south was considered more eligible at this season, than to New Orleans: no part of the southern country preferable, for a two or three months residence, to the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, in which our Indian establishments are situated.—In the mean time, independently of considerations of health, a visit to those establishments, for special purposes, had become, in the view of the Prudential Committee, so important as to justify a great effort and sacrifice, if necessary to its being effected.

The coincidence was striking. The pointing of the finger of God was plain:—To the south—to New Orleans—to Elliot and Brainerd—to the important objects, requiring attention at those stations.

It is thus, that I read Providence;—a Book not of enigmas, or of prodigies, or of ambiguous or dubious import, as seems not unfrequently to be supposed; but of plain style, in the language of facts standing in their regular order, and of direct meaning not hard to be understood. To a mind, which delights in searching out the ways of God, and

observing the indications of his will; and which, by exercise, with unctions from on high, has attained a readiness and accuracy in discerning time and judgment, a single fact, with its proper circumstances, may be clearly intelligible. But when we see a number of facts, regularly following one another in the same direction, the intention of Providence becomes proportionably more clear and certain. The certainty is still increased in clearness and strength, when two or more series of facts, independent of each other, and uncombined by any human contrivance or force, are of the same tendency and import, or coincide in the same direction or point.—In the present instance, an entire page was open before me, and the whole was written as with a sunbeam.

I have felt no apprehension that in coming on board this vessel, I had fled or was flying from the presence of the Lord; no fear that on any such account, the Lord would send out a great wind into the sea. On the contrary, it has been to my mind no slight satisfaction, that I came hither in obedience to his direction; and not, as I would humbly trust, without some degree of filial submission, and confidence, and hope.—What the end or event is to be, is not yet to be read. It may be the final exit from all earthly scenes, and the dropping of this slender tabernacle, though far away from its kindred dust, yet in the place, whether in the sea or upon the land, appointed by sovereign Goodness for its rest until the rising day.—It may be the accomplishment of something for life and immortality to the wanderers of the wilderness, or dwellers in the dark places of the earth, by an instrumentality so feeble, as to make it manifest for everlasting thanksgiving and praise, that the excellency of the power must have been of God.

At the age of fifty—with a family requiring a father's as well as a mother's care—a people holding his heart with a thousand ties—a study, his loved retreat,

“Fast by the Oracle of God,”

responsibilities the most sacred and the most weighty—and objects of attention and action for which only he would live and labor,—one could not leave home for an absence so long, and with prospects so precarious, without many reluctances and regrets, and thoughts of serious import, and movements of the inmost heart. But at no period of life, and in no situation or circumstances,



while in this world, are we to think of exemption from trials: and where should we be tried, but where we have sensibilities and affections—delights and hopes.—And what is time, or place, or outward condition? Our happiness is in neither. God is at all times and in all places the same: and to feel that we are in him and he in us, is enough for happiness. To feel, filially, that we are where he would have us be, and doing what he would have us do, is all that for ourselves we should desire.

In this suspension of my accustomed labors, and removal from the scenes of action, I see only wisdom and goodness. Amid the engagements and avocations of active life, some important duties, and particularly the most necessary and salutary exercise of self-examination, we are too apt to omit, or but remissly to perform. It is especially so in public life, when the weight of cares, and the urgency of labors, allow little time for any private purpose. It is in such a situation, and especially when the public functions are of a sacred kind, that self-examination—a strict and constant investigation and scrutiny of our motives and views, our feelings and aims, is of the highest importance: and the servant of the Lord Jesus whose heart is sincere, whose conscience is pure, and whose duties are multiplied and pressing, will regard as kind any ordering of Providence, which brings him to serious reflection, and to a better acquaintance with the springs and ends of his actions and pursuits—his standing with God, and his account for the final day. For purposes such as these, this solemn pause in my course is peculiarly favorable. Placed as upon the limits between life and death—between time and eternity—opportunity is afforded me, and necessity is laid upon me, to review my course of action, and the objects, which have engaged my mind and heart, under the most serious aspects, and in the strongest lights. The impression, let me assure you, is intensely vivid, and awfully profound. It is no light matter to live and act for an everlasting state; and especially in public situations, connected with the momentous interests of the kingdom of God, under that Eye from which no deed, or word, or thought, or feeling is concealed, and which never loses sight of what the Cross demands of every man.

One thing is consummated, and settled in my mind; and that is a full and delightful conviction, that the Cause of

Missions has never held too high a place in my estimation, or engaged too large a share of my attention. This is saying nothing, and less than nothing.—It transcends—immeasurably transcends—the highest estimation of every created mind. And what is the sacrifice of health—what the sacrifice of life—to such a cause? Be the event what it may—recovered health, or early death—I never can regret what I have done in this work;—but only that I have done so little, and with a heart so torpid.

Though it may seem good to our Master and Lord to lay me aside, you, my dearest friend, will, I devoutly hope and pray, be continued in the work for many years. I know well that you too have found it arduous; and that you have long been, and still are, urgently pressed by earthly considerations, to relinquish the situation, which, so much to the satisfaction of the friends of missions, you have for nine years held. It will not grieve you in the world to come, if it shall appear, that you have given up earthly objects of great seeming magnitude and interest, that many might be brought from the confines of eternal darkness to the abodes of immortal light. The world has votaries enough: enough who are deluded by its shows, and its promises; and who, to the neglect of their own eternal interests and those of their fellow beings, give themselves wholly to its fascinations and pursuits. Let the few, whose minds and hearts have been raised to higher views and aspirations, exhibit full and unquestionable proof of their heavenly birth, their immeasurable superiority to the world, and their unreserved and unregretted devotedness to Him, who hath called them unto his kingdom and glory. If, for the unsubstantial, and momentary objects of earthly pursuit, the children of this world eagerly traverse land and sea, encounter dangers of every form, and put health and life and whatever is dear to them at stake: what labors or sacrifices, or sufferings, should not the children of light ever hold themselves ready to yield, when the imperishable interests of the kingdom of light are to be promoted? The world yet lieth in wickedness—in darkness and corruption. The Gospel is the only remedy—the means prescribed by sovereign wisdom for its recovery. To communicate the Gospel to all the families of the earth, is a work to be done by those who have felt its power,



and know its value. They have no time to lose—no advantages to be neglected—no talents to be held unoccupied. Christians have yet to feel very differently from what they have been accustomed to feel on this subject. The standard of piety must be raised. Devotedness to Christ and his cause must not be a matter of mere theory: it must be carried into living and demonstrative practice. On this general topic I have some thoughts, which I wish to communicate to you. But this letter is already long, and I will reserve them for another.

With affectionate and

Very high esteem,

Yours faithfully,

S. WORCESTER.

Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.

#### LETTER FROM A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

FROM a letter recently addressed to the Treasurer of the Board, by a clergyman in the interior, the following sentences are extracted.

"We have now gone through twelve months, in which we have made collections at our monthly concert, and have collected a little more than 96 dollars. This amount is small, compared with the collections in some places; but it serves to encourage us in our undertaking. I believe few, if any, who have contributed, are sorry for what they have done; and am sure that the number of persons attending has increased. At the two last meetings of this kind, the room was better filled than at any preceding time.

"I have felt distressed at the situation of our missions, and the want of supplies. I have asked myself, What more can I do? I have seen no way in which I could devote more money from my small income; but several things have occurred, which I have attempted, and I believe some of them are likely to be successful.

"1. I can more pressingly urge upon every Christian without exception, the duty of aiding the cause of missions.

"2. I can converse with my brethren in the ministry, who do not now act so decidedly as I think they should.

"3. I can write to my correspondents, drawing their attention to this subject.

"4. I can pray for extensive revivals of religion, with a view to have more hearts enlisted, and more hands employed in this work.

"O that God would open the hearts of rich Christians, that they may feel the force of Paul's direction to Timothy: *Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; that they do good; that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate; laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life.*"

#### INSTANCES OF LIBERALITY IN AID OF THE MISSIONARY CAUSE.

It is very manifest, that extraordinary exertions must be made to support the missions already sent forth from this country, or they must languish, the missionaries must be disheartened, and the people among whom they labor be disappointed. In order to show what may be done, where a disposition to make sacrifices exists, the following instances are selected; and they are recommended to the prayerful consideration of every reader.

IN a village, which is furnished with several of the religious publications of the day, which is frequently called upon to aid the various objects of benevolence, and which, with the community in general, is suffering from the pressure of the times; in this village and its vicinity, a young lady has recently obtained sixty five subscribers for the *Missionary Herald*. As she made application from house to house, she reasoned thus: If one of your children should be sick, do you not imagine, that, in the course of the year, you could settle the doctor's bill of a dollar and a half, "O yes." Then surely you can take the *Missionary Herald*: perhaps it may heal some diseases of the mind. "O yes" was cheerfully responded with the name of one subscriber after another.

The same young lady purposes to collect a *Thousand dollars* for the Board, in the course of a year; and, within a month from the time of forming the design, she remitted the first hundred dollars. She reasons thus: "Were it to redeem my father from the prisons of the inquisition, or my mother from the funeral pile, or my little brother from the waters of the Ganges, could I not collect, in 365 days, by my own industry, by well devised plans, and by soliciting from my rich friends:



do you not think I could collect a thousand dollars? "Try" said Obookiah; and *I will try.*" She immediately resolved to open an evening school for the instruction of illiterate females; all the avails to be applied to the favorite object.

A gentleman lately sold an article of convenience, and remitted the avails to the Board, with the observation, that *he could better be without the article, than the heathen could be without the Gospel.*

A note inclosing three dollars was lately received from a lady, as follows: 'The inclosed mite is the avails of muslin wrought, in a very short time, by rising a little earlier in the morning, and retiring a little later at night. While farmers are cultivating their missionary fields may not ladies do much with their needles? And thus, by united exertions, the means will be afforded of aiding that great cause, *for which Christ came into the world, even the salvation of souls.*'

Two country clergyman have lately remitted fifty dollars each as donations to the Board. A clergyman, who lives in the interior, and labors half the time as a missionary in the new settlements and destitute places of our country, for a moderate stipend, has made *eight donations* to the Board of *fifty dollars each*, since Sept. 1, 1813. He labors as a missionary at home, and applies a large part of his hard-earned wages to the support of missions abroad. It is not too much to say, that, if all professed Christians in our country, would exert similar self-denial and perseverance, the Gospel would be preached to every human being in fifty years from this day, and every family upon earth would have a Bible. This would be the case, unless missionaries were excluded from some regions by persecution; but, if a spirit of great beneficence were visible and operative among professed Christians generally, may we not presume, that the arm of the Almighty would level the barriers, which now defend the superstitions of the heathen world?

At the united monthly concert held at Parkstreet church, Boston, the contributions for the Palestine mission, from May 1820 to April 1821, inclusive, have amounted to \$719 34. The meeting in April was so interesting, that a similar one was held by request on the succeeding Monday, when a collection was ta-

ken for the Sandwich Island mission, amounting to \$120; so that the collections within the year amounted to \$839 34. To those, who are intimately acquainted with the persons usually assembled on this occasion, it would be unnecessary to say, that if all the professed Christians in our country were to contribute in the same manner, according to their ability, more than five times as much money would be raised, in this way alone, as would be sufficient to defray the expense of all the present missions, foreign and domestic, supported by the people of the United States. Yet most of the persons, who contribute their monthly dollar at this place, (of whom there are perhaps twenty or thirty, and none of them very wealthy,) consider this offering but a small part of their religious charities.

The most remarkable instance of liberality in a church, so far as we have learned, is that of one of the churches in Portland. An application was made to the pastor for a collection in behalf of the American Education Society. There had been three collections for other objects within two months; a large sum had lately been raised to build a conference room; the church already supported four indigent students preparing for the ministry; and the members pay annually to Education Societies enough to support four others. Yet the object was good, and the call was urgent. One of the members sent a donation of a hundred dollars; and, after having celebrated the love of Christ at the communion table, the church contributed *three hundred dollars*. Thus a single church, besides taking an active part in supporting missions and distributing Bibles, will enable twelve young men to pursue their studies during the present year, with the design of becoming preachers of the Gospel. There are probably fifty richer churches in New England, than the one to which we refer. Let the arithmetician take his pen, and compute what would be the result, if all the churches in this favored land, were *to go and do likewise*; how many thousands of indigent young men would be educated for the ministry; how many hundreds of the heralds of salvation would be sent annually to the heathen. But when the account is to be taken of souls rescued from perdition, and prepared for heaven, by human instrumentality, the power of numbers is lost, and we can only



wonder and adore. After the majority of professed Christians shall have imitated the noble examples now set by a few, they will be prepared to contemplate the self-denial, and perseverance, and heaven-born charity of the Moravians, without blushing.

The following letter was recently received by an agent of the Board.

"Dear Sir,

The inclosed sum of twenty dollars is the amount of a weekly contribution of my children. On the first Sabbath in March 1815, my five children commenced laying aside one cent each a week for the "missionary fund," as they called it. Since that period, the Lord has been pleased to add two more to their number: so that, should their present number and contributions be continued for six years longer, the amount will be considerably increased. Could not some plan be devised, and recommended to pious parents generally, which would bring into the Lord's treasury the thousands of cents, which are now devoted by their children to toys, and to things injurious to their health and happiness. Would not these children acquire a habit of devoting a portion of their substance to objects of benevolence? And, under God, might it not, in some cases, result in their own salvation? *A Friend of Missions.*"

It is hardly necessary to add, that this gentleman is in the habit of making liberal donations himself, in aid of the same cause, to which his children have been thus taught to lend their early efforts.

### DONATIONS

TO THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

From March 21, to April 20, 1821.

Albany, N. Y. A friend of missions,	\$10 00
Andover, Ms. A little boy,	1 00
Char. Soc. in Phil. Acad. for a child to be named SAMUEL FARRAR,	12 00
H. a friend of missions, a thank-offering for the arrival and reception of the Sandwich Island Mis.	10 00
Augusta, Me. A gentleman, by the Rev. B. Tappan,	5 00
Augusta, N. Y. Owhyhean Soc. by John Thomson, Treasurer,	4 00
Aurora, N. Y. Mon. Con. by G. A.	13 00
Baltimore, Md. Juv. Soc. in Mr. Boisseau's school, for the For. Mission School at Cornwall,	25 00
Mite Societies in Franklin Street, for a child at Creek-path, to be named HENRY VALLEAU,	30 00

For KELSO M'BOYD, viz. \$5 from Mrs. K. of Baltimore, and \$10 from Mr. V. of Boston,	15 00
Barnstable, Ms. W. par. Mon. con. by the Rev. E. Pratt,	8 50
Bedford, N. H. Subscribers for the ed. of hea. chil. by Dea. John French,	6 00
Belchertown, Ms. Mon. con. by the Hon. Mark Doolittle,	12 50
Benson, Ver. For. Mis. Soc. by Allen Goodrich, Treasurer,	20 00
Berkley, Ms. Mon. con. by A. Hatheway, Esq.	12 00
Berkshire and Columbia Mis. Soc. by James W. Robbins, Esq. Treas.	13 50
Boston, Ms. A friend of missions,	100 00
A curiosity from the Sandwich Islands, sold for	1 00
Charity box kept at the Sab. School in School Street, for a child to be named JOSIAH VINTON,	6 00
Charity box in Mr. J. Gulliver's store, for Am. Indians,	2 00
Earnings on Saturdays over a certain sum,	1 00
A friend of missions,	5 00
A young lady,	5 00
United monthly concert, for the Palestine mission,	111 00
A merchant, the profits of a small commercial transaction,	158 00
Adjourned monthly concert, for the Sandwich Island Mission, of which half is for the Orphan School Fund at Hanaroora,	120 00
Cent Soc. for the Choctaw mission school,	20 00
Picked up in State Street,	3 00
From the Treasurer of the Board, a thank-offering for the arrival and reception of the Sandwich Island Mission,	50 00
Boylston, Ms. Fem. For. Miss. Soc. by Mrs. M. Hastings,	24 65
Bradford, Ms. Assoc. of young gentlemen in the Academy, for Am. Ind. by Wm. W. Hall, Treasurer,	8 16
Assoc. in the first parish, for ed. hea. chil. by Jesse Kimball, jun. Treas.	13 25
Assoc. in the east parish, for ed. hea. chil. by Mr. Daniel Stickney,	13 00
Association of females,	8 53
Collected at the annual meeting,	3 51
Coll. at mon. concert,	10 89
Brainerd's Bridge, N. Y. P. Roberts, Esq.	3 00
Branford, Con. Mrs. Sarah Gillett,	20 00
Bridgewater, Ms. Soc. in Abington and Bridgewater, for ed. hea. chil. by Mr. Daniel Sawin, Treas.	19 25
Bridgewater, N. Y. Mon. con. by Mr. Alpha Miller,	17 00
Brimfield, Ms. Mon. con. by the Rev. Joseph Vaill,	11 00
A family school, by Miss S. Vaill,	1 50
A female friend,	5 00
Mr. Simeon Hubbard,	10 00
Brookline, Ms. A widow's mite,	1 68
Brunswick, Me. Mon. con. by Professor Newman,	14 00
Brutus, N. Y. Mr. Joseph Rhoades,	2 00
Canaan, Con. North parish. Children of the Rev. Mr. Cowles,	30



S. parish. Dea. Thaddeus Hayes, for the For. Mission School,	2 00
Catskill, N. Y. Mon. con. for April, remitted by the Rev. Dr. Porter,	28 31
Do. in preceding months,	40 85
Children of O. Day, Esq.	20 00
A friend of missions,	12 00
Remitted by a young lady, who has undertaken to collect a thousand dollars for the Board, during the year, and who, in a few weeks, has obtained 65 subscribers for the Missionary Herald,	100 00
Charleston, S. C. Mr. John Dickson,	15 00
An unknown person, by Mr. Joseph Tyler,	50 00
Ladies in the Rev. Dr. Palmer's church, for a child to be named BENJAMIN MORGAN PALMER,	15 00
Choctaw nation. A hired man, by the Rev. C. Kingsbury,*	5 25
Clinton, N. Y. Rev. Wm. R. Weeks,	5 00
Columbus, N. Y. Sabbath school, by Mr. I. Jones, jun. for Ind. miss.	12 00
B. S.	5 00
Concord, Ms. A female friend,	15 00
Cornish, N. H. Mon. con. viz. for ed. hea. children,	1 59
General purposes of the Board,	10 41
Dedham, Ms. S. par. Ladies, by Mrs. Martha Bird, for a child to be named THOMAS BALCH,	12 00
Durham, N. Y. Remitted by the Rev. Dr. Porter; viz.	
Fem. Cent Soc. Mrs. Sybil Hart, Treasurer,	43 59
First Pres. church,	10 00
A marriage-fee, from a clergyman,	3 00
Ladies' Sewing Society,	1 50
Young Ladies' Reading and Sewing Society,	4 00
Dea. Benjamin Chapman,	5 00
Jehiel Cooley,	5 00
Maj. L. C.	1 00
Mrs. J. Baldwin,	1 06
Mrs. Adams,	1 00
A young Miss at school,	1 31

\* In our last number, donations, amounting to \$56 50, were acknowledged, as from hired men at Elliot, and \$12 from a hired man at Ook-tib-be-ha. These sums, with the one now acknowledged, make \$73 75, and were contributed by the following persons, who had been employed in various labors at Elliot and Ook-tib-be-ha: viz.

William Ganong,	\$5 00
Luther Ganong,	10 00
Augustus Hutchinson,	5 00
Asahel Clark,	5 00
Arnold Bennet,	3 00
John Bigsley,	3 00
Oliver Dyer,	5 00
John S. Hart,	5 00
Patrick Riley,	2 00
John Williams,	3 00
Thomas Wilson,	5 00
Adam Rice,	12 00
James Campbell,	5 25
Samuel Sims,	5 50

\$73 75

A boy, avails of a patch of potatoes,	1 00
A decrepid girl,	1 00
Other individuals, in donations less than a dollar,	2 20
Monthly concert,	6 10
East Guilford, Con. Mis. Field Assoc.	38 56
Youths in Mr. Hart's school,	75
Easton, Ms. Mon. con. by the Rev. Luther Sheldon,	48 13
Essex Co. Ms. A lady,	40 00
Exeter, N. H. A friend of missions, by Mr. Stephen S. Smith,	2 00
Juvenile Society,	2 30
A child,	37
Fairhaven, Ms. Coll. for the Brainerd school, by Mrs. Hannah Dabney,	2 80
Foxboro' Ms. Monthly concert,	8 00
Framingham, Marlboro' and the Vicinity. For. Mission Soc. by Mr. Isaac Warren, Treasurer,	22 00
Francestown, N. H. Assoc. for ed. hea. chil. by Mr. Moses Fisher, jun. Treasurer,	15 58
Assoc. of females for the same purpose, by Deborah Starret, Treas.	7 85
Dea. John Smith,	2 50
Mr. Peter Clark,	3 15
Gloucester, Ms. Fem. Mis. Cent Soc. by Elizabeth Stevens,	5 00
Sandy Bay. A friend of missions,	3 00
Great Barrington, Ms. The Rev. Mr. Wheeler,	1 00
Halifax, Ms. Mr. Reuben Sylvester, for the Pal. Miss. by Maj. George Russell,	1 45
Hampden County, Ms. For. Mis. Soc. by the Hon. George Bliss Treas.	42 00
Hartford, Con. Auxil. Miss. Soc. by Wm. W. Ellsworth, Esq. Treas.	136 00
Maternal Asso. by Mrs. L. Hawes,	12 00
Huntington, Con. Mr. H. Rudd,	12 00
Dr. John Tomlinson,	2 00
Keene, N. H. A charity box,	2 00
Kingsboro' N. Y. Dea. Benj. Hall, by the Rev. E. Yale,	30 00
Monthly concert,	15 00
Kingston, Ms. Collected after sermon by Mr. Temple,	43 07
Charity box kept in Mr. Cushman's store, for the Brainerd mission,	2 85
Mon. con. by Maj. Russell,	4 51
Lansingburg, N. Y. Mon. con. in the first Pres. chh. by Dea. Thomas Bassell,	24 00
Lawrenceville. Benev. Soc. in the Academy, by Mr. Whiting of New Haven, for the school at Cornwall,	10 00
Mission at Elliot,	5 00
Mission at Taloney,	5 00
Litchfield, Co. Ct. For. Miss. Soc. by the Hon. Benj. Tallmadge,	552 00
Longmeadow, Ms. Fem. Benev. Soc. the avails of their industry, by Eunice Cooley, Treasurer,	43 00
Ladies, for the ed. of a child in Mr. Poor's family, to be named RICHARD SALTER STORRS,	15 00
Mariboro, Vt. A revolutionary pensioner, for the Cherokee mission and school, by the Rev. E. H. Newton,	3 50
Middlebury, Vt. A juror's fee,	50
Milton, Ms. A friend of missions,	1 00



<i>Newark, N. J.</i> Sab. School Teachers' Soc. for JAMES RICHARDS and SANNAN ANTHONY, by M. Lyon, Sec.	25 00	sions, being the avails of school-keeping,	3 00
<i>New Haven, Con.</i> Retrenchment Soc. of Yale College,	18 40	<i>Shelburne, Ms.</i> Children in Sabbath school, by Mr. E. Fisk, jun.	5 00
An indigent friend,	1 00	<i>Skaneateles, N. Y.</i> Mon. Con. by the Rev. Mr. Stockton,	4 00
A female friend, a week's labor,	1 00	Alfred Northern, Esq.	3 00
To make even money,	29	Pharez Gould, Esq.	1 00
<i>New Providence, N. J.</i> Fem. Juv. So.	12 90	<i>Southington, Con.</i> the Rev. Wm. Robinson, for miss. to Am. Indians,	50 00
Isaac Potter,	1 00	Dea. Benjamin Dutton,	5 00
Mrs. Esther Ward,	5 00	Dea. Phinehas Pardee,	3 00
A little son of the Rev. Mr. Riggs,	1 00	Mr. Oliver Lewis,	5 00
Coll. at an evening meeting,	2 60	Miss Clarissa Hitchcock,	5 00
<i>North Stonington, Con.</i> Newell Miss. Soc. by Prudence Miner,	18 00	Mr. Philemon Woodruff,	1 00
<i>Otis, Ms.</i> Herman Kingsbury,	3 00	Miss Clarissa Casslet,	1 00
A friend of missions,	1 00	<i>Stockbridge, Vt.</i> Luther Howe,	1 00
<i>Palmyra, N. Y.</i> Mr. Henry Jessup, by the Rev. Mr. Axtell,	7 00	Mrs. Whitcomb,	50
<i>Parsippany, N. J.</i> Fem. Evan. Soc. by the Rev. John Ford,	36 94	<i>Stockbridge, Ms.</i> Coll. after sermon by Mr. Bird,	22 02
Mrs. H. Cobb,	2 00	<i>Stoneham, Ms.</i> Mon. Con. by the Rev. Mr. Stephens,	5 82
Col. M. Smith, for Elliot,	1 06	Coll. in his congregation,	9 64
A female friend,	2 00	<i>Stoughton, Ms.</i> A friend of missions,	30 00
Mrs. H. C.	2 00	<i>Taneytown, Md.</i> A friend,	8 50
A gentleman,	1 00	Mite Soc. by Benj. Shunk, Treas. for a child in Ceylon, FRANCIS KEY,	12 00
Another female friend,	1 00	<i>Thetford, Vt.</i> Church and Soc. under the care of the Rev. Dr. Burton,	15 60
<i>Plymouth, Vt.</i> Philena Davidson,	3 00	<i>Thomson, Con.</i> Fem. Charity Soc. by Anne S. Larned, Sec.	9 00
<i>Plymouth, Ms.</i> Asso. of Lad. by H. Howard,	8 00	<i>Underhill, Vt.</i> Asso. for educ. hea. youth, by the Rev. Dr. Austin,	7 56
From the inhabitants of Plymouth after sermon by Mr. Temple at a public lecture in the Rev. Mr. Kendall's meeting house,	55 00	<i>Utica, N. Y.</i> Mrs. Martha Seward, for a child to be educated in Mr. Loomis's family at the Sandwich Islands, and named LAURA HURD,	105 00
<i>Prattsburgh, N. Y.</i> E. and B. Bridges,	10 00	Mr. Asahel Seward, for a child at the same place, named SALLY ABBOT,	25 00
Robert Porter	7 56	Do. for a child in Ceylon, named BETHUEL DODD,	12 00
Stephen Prentiss,	5 00	<i>Waltham, Ms.</i> (2d. par.) Mon. concert,	12 00
Joel Tuttle,	3 00	<i>Wareham, Ms.</i> Heath. Friend Soc. for educating heathen children, by Mrs. Thankful Burgess,	26 00
J. Pratt, Chloe Lindley, \$1 each	2 00	<i>Warren, O.</i> Female Char. Soc. by the Rev. J. W. Curtis,	14 85
D. Judson, 50 cts. Individuals, 1 94,	2 44	Monthly concert,	10 15
<i>Princeton, N. J.</i> A friend of missions, So. of young persons, for a child in Ceylon, named LUKE LYONS,	6 00	<i>Westborough, Ms.</i> A friend of mis.	5 00
Charity box kept by Mr. O.	1 00	<i>Westerlo, N. Y.</i> Female Mis. Soc. by Mr. Tucker,	13 00
Ashbel Green, a child, \$1 as from the Baltimore Mite So. and \$5 for translating the Scriptures in India,	6 00	<i>Western, Ms.</i> Mr. Isaac Bliss and family by the Rev. J. Vaill,	6 00
<i>Readfield, Ms.</i> Robert Page, Jun.	10 00	Mr. Joab Bliss,	4 00
<i>Reading, Ms.</i> (S. Par.) Mon. Con. by the Rev. S. Green,	5 00	<i>Winchester, Va.</i> Lewis Hoff, Esq.	50 00
A female member of Mr. Green's Church,	100 00	Collection privately made among friends of different denominations, by a member of the Presbyterian congregation, remitted by the Rev. Dr. Hill.	100 00
<i>Rochester, Vt.</i> David Goodale, by the Rev. J. P.	50	Fem. Benev. So. 2d semi annual payment for a child at Elliot, by the Rev. Dr. Hill,	15 00
<i>Roxbury, N. H.</i> Friend of missions by the Rev. Z. S. Barstow,	2 00	<i>Worcester, Ms.</i> E. S. and R. Waldo,	100 00
<i>Rupert, Vt.</i> Coll. for the Am. Ind. remitted by the Rev. W. Jackson,	7 41		
<i>Rutland, Vt.</i> (W. par.) Dea. Timo. Boardman, by Mr. W. Page,	5 00		
(E. Par.) the church,	1 00		
<i>St. Albans, Vt.</i> Mon. Con. by Dr. E. Little,	19 25		
<i>Salem, Ms.</i> Small circle of females who meet for prayer,	2 00		
Avails of an article sold, which was useless to the possessor,	12 00		
United monthly concert, by the Rev. Mr. Cornelius,	10 00		
A tenth of the profits of a small mercantile adventure,	12 00		
<i>Sandwich, Ms.</i> A young lady, for mis-			

## Places of residence unknown:

March 27. Contributed by individuals in the vicinity of Rhode Islnd, for the translations, by the Rev. James Davis,	20 00
28. From a little child, avails of a piece of ground, for Cherokee mis.	50
April 11. Two friends of the heathen,	8 00



The following donations were received by the Accountant of the Foreign Mission School, for the use of that school, between May 1, and Nov. 1, 1820. Beside these donations, which were in money, contributions of clothing, &c. to a much larger amount, were received within the same time, and acknowledged in one or two public papers printed in Connecticut.

Bristol, Con. Benev. So.	\$18 00
Chester, Con. Mon. Con.	7 17
Ellington, Con. Joseph Abbot,	2 00
Fishkill, N. Y. The Rev. Mr. De Witt,	2 00
Hadlyme, Con. Fem. Char. So.	13 66
Hartwick, N. Y. Charity box,	3 75
Hartwick and Fly Creek Benev. So.	12 00
Hyde Park, N. Y. The Rev. D. B.	50
Lansinburg, N. Y. Mrs. H. Delavan,	1 00
Lebanon, Con. The church in the Goshen Society,	13 00
Millington, Con. Fem. Ch. So.	9 62
New Berlin, N. Y. Benev. So.	20 00
New Fairfield, Con. A lady,	5 00
Fem. Cent So.	16 00
Children,	12
New Hartford, N. Y. Colored persons in that town and Utica,	12 00
New Marlboro, Ms. Mon. con.	6 00
Mr. Sheldon,	50
New York, (supposed the city,) Dr. Timothy Rogers,	1 00
Saint Albans, Vt. Mr. N. B. Wells,	5 00
Stockholm, N. Y. Dr. L. Pettibone,	5 00
Stratford, Con. A lady,	1 00
Wiscasset, Me. N. Croffin, Esq.	2 00
Amount published in this number,	\$3,900 81.

#### DONATIONS IN ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, &c.

- Cambridge, Vt. A box of clothing for the Indian missions forwarded to Mr. Sayre.
- Catskill, N. Y. A box of books, containing 48 vols. estimated at \$50, presented to the Palestine mission by the Hon. Thomas B. Cooke.
- Deerfield, Ms. N. parish. A box of clothing, &c. for Indian missions, from the Female Miss. Asso. by Mrs. Esther Wells, Treas. valued at \$50.
- Mount Vernon, N. H. A box for Elliot, from ladies in the parish of the Rev. E. Cheever. Value, \$22 85.
- Plymouth and Compton, N. H. A box of clothing, &c. designed for Catharine Brown's school, from a few individuals, by Miss Hannah Worcester.
- Boston. From a lady, books for the female children at Elliot, which cost \$5 25.
- Sterling, Ms. A bundle of clothing from ladies. \$21.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM THE REV. C. S. HAWTREY TO MISS ADAMS, SECRETARY OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY, &c. FOR THE JEWS.

10 Wardrobe Place, Doctors Commons,  
London, Nov. 21, 1820.

My Dear Madam,  
I BEG, in the name of our Committee, to acknowledge the receipt of your last favor con-

taining a draft for 100*l.* to be applied to the Hebrew Testament fund; and to return to your Society our cordial thanks.—By the first ship that sails for Boston a parcel will be sent out to you, containing our last Report and some of our latest publications of other kinds. A copy of Mr. Way's most excellent reply to the scurrilous and most unworthy, as well as ungrounded attack, of the British Critic shall be included. I am happy to say, in this country the effect of that article has been good, as it has induced some to subscribe to our Society who did not before.—The Duchess of Beaufort, having read Mr. Way's answer, instantly sent her subscription,—being disgusted with the baseness of the attempt to cover our present Society, which is altogether new in its constitution, management, plans, and directors, with the obloquy attaching to the old one. Many things, however, which the Critics have stated, are not true, even as it respects the old Society, which broke up four years ago.

But to turn from these malicious scribblers, I am thankful to be able to tell you, that God is manifestly blessing the labors of our Society. The Expositors for the last six months contain facts, which unanswerably prove it. Several interesting conversions abroad, by means of the Hebrew Testament, will, when you read them, cause you to give thanks unto God. I particularly draw your attention to the Baptism of Mr. Goldsbury, a Jewish schoolmaster of Nuswic, with his wife and four children, recounted in the August Expositor. A more interesting account perhaps *was never seen*.—His own letters breathe the sentiments of a soul taught from above.—There is a spirit of inquiry spreading universally among the Jews abroad; and it seems inevitable, that they must either become Deists or Christians.—What a call to us to put the New Testament into their hands. We have now six missionaries employed and we are preparing several more.—We have therefore a distinct fund for missions; with prayers for a blessing on your labors I am, dear madam,

Affectionately yours,

C. S. HAWTREY.

*Sec. to the London Society, for the Conversion of the Jews.*

Miss Hannah Adams, Sec. &c.

#### WESTERN AFRICA.

##### SIERRA LEONE.

AMONG all the moral wonders, which God, in his benignant Providence, has recently brought to the view of Christians for their encouragement, perhaps none is more remarkable than the transformation of the liberated negroes at Regent's Town, Sierra Leone, from the most debased and ferocious of savages into industrious citizens and experimental Christians.

In the year 1813, this place was set apart for the reception of negroes, delivered from slave-ships by the vigilance of English cruis-



ers, and supported at the expense of government, till they could be taught to earn their own bread. By the year 1816, the number amounted to 1,100, from twenty-two different tribes, some of them barbarous to an astonishing degree; the mixed multitude speaking many different languages, having no medium of communication but a few words of broken English, all totally destitute of principle, addicted to the worship of devils, living without marriage, addicted to stealing, and altogether disinclined to civilization and improvement. What could have been hoped from such an assemblage as this? Even Mr. Johnson, that patient laborious man of God, was discouraged. Still he knew the power of God, and pursued his labors. The result was most glorious. Within three years from the date last mentioned, the settlement bore the following description.

THE town itself is laid out with regularity—nineteen streets are formed, and are made plain and level, with good roads round the town—a large stone church rises in the midst of the habitations—a government house, a parsonage house, a hospital, school houses, store houses, a bridge of several arches, some native dwellings, and other buildings, all of stone, are either finished, or on the point of being so. But the state of cultivation further manifests the industry of the people—all are farmers;—gardens, fenced in, are attached to every dwelling—all the land in the immediate neighborhood is under cultivation, and pieces of land, even to the distance of three miles—there are many rice fields; and among the other vegetables raised for food, are cassadas, plantains, cocoa, yams, coffee and indian corn:—of fruits they have bananas, oranges, limes, pine apples, ground nuts, guavas and papaws:—of animals, there are horses, cows, bullocks, sheep, goats, pigs, ducks and fowls—a daily market is held for the sale of the articles; and on Saturdays this market is large and general. It has been already said that all are farmers; but many of them, beside the cultivation of the ground, have learned and exercised various trades—fifty of them are masons and bricklayers—forty carpenters—thirty sawyers—thirty shingle makers—twenty tailors—four blacksmiths—and two butchers. In these various ways upward of 600 maintain themselves, and have been enabled, in this short space of time, by the fruits of their own productive industry, to relieve from all expense, on their personal account, that government to which they pay the most grateful allegiance.

The appearance and manners of the people have improved in an equal degree. They are all now decently clothed; almost all the females have learned to make their own clothing—about 400 couple are married:—they were accustomed to spend their nights in dancing and drumming after the heathenish fashion of their countries; not a drum is now left in the town—in six months, only six deaths occurred; while, in three months, forty-

two children were born—not an oath had been heard in the town to Mr. Johnson's knowledge, for the last twelve months; nor had any drunkenness been witnessed—the attendance on public worship is regular and large, three times on the Sunday; on an average not less than 1200 or 1300 negroes, while Mr. Johnson's first congregation amounted but to nine hearers; at morning and evening daily prayers, not less than 500 are present—the schools, which opened with ninety boys and fifty girls, with thirty-six adults, now contain upwards of 500 scholars.

These were great encouragements to Mr. Johnson in his labors; but he was not satisfied with the reformation of the manners of his people: he prayed for indications of a change of heart, and the influence of a living principle. Nor did he wait long; one and another began to visit him, burdened by a sense of their sins, to ask what they were to do to be saved—disclosing to him the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit on their hearts, in the most simple and touching manner. He saw persons, in every direction, before they came to attend morning and evening daily worship, kneeling in private prayer behind bushes and houses. All without exception wish for baptism; but Mr. Johnson admits none to that ordinance till he is satisfied of their intelligence and integrity. All have abandoned polygamy, gregrees, and devil worship. The baptized are in the habit of regularly partaking of the Lord's Supper, unless prevented by illness; and when Mr. Johnson left, in April of last year, the number of communicants amounted to 263. The converts are earnest for the salvation of their country people, and are continually going to them to persuade them to embrace the Gospel; and they are equally anxious for their mutual edification; Mr. Johnson seldom visited a sick communicant without finding some of our Christian brethren or sisters there, employed in offices of devotion or charity. So striking and remarkable, indeed, has been the influence of the Divine Word, that Mr. Johnson has withheld from the Society many of the indications of grace among his negroes, lest they should appear incredible.

And it has been the plain and simple preaching of the mercy of God, as displayed in Christ Jesus, which has been rendered the instrument of quickening and giving efficacy to the benevolent measures of government, and of producing this mighty change—brought home, indeed, as this preaching was, by the patient labors of an affectionate servant of the Lord. In negro towns, where this Word of Salvation has been, for want of ministers, but unfrequently or irregularly preached, the natives are far behind in civilization and in all the benefits of social and domestic life. Mr. Johnson's course of labor was—to preach Christ as the Savior of sinners—at morning and evening daily worship, to set forth to the people the simple truths of the Gospel—to follow up these instructions and prayers, by visiting from house to house—to reprove sin wherever he witnessed it—to open to the people the miserable estate of a sinner, and the way of escape and deliverance by the grace of the Gospel.



## MISSIONARY MEETING OF NEGROES.

THE liberated and christianized negroes at Regent's town have formed an Auxiliary Missionary Society, and hold their regular meetings for the transaction of missionary business. During the year preceding the last annual meeting, they had contributed from their scanty earnings \$133 89. At this meeting, several of the more intelligent made addresses to their fellow members; which addresses were taken down as accurately as possible by the missionaries. The following are specimens.

ONE of the Christian negroes spoke thus:—My dear brothers and sisters—I stand here before the congregation, not by my will, but by the will of God. I thank the Lord Jesus Christ for his mercy, in bringing me to this country to hear the Gospel. When I first went to the meeting, I did not know what I went for. One evening when I live in my house Mr. Johason came to me, and he talk to me about my soul; and what he told me that night I no forget till this time. I thank the Lord Jesus Christ that he has shewn me my sinful state. That time I live in my country, I think I very good; but I see now, suppose I been die that time, I go down to everlasting condemnation. When I live in my country, fight come; they catch me; and when I live in ship, I sick too much. But God know what was good for me. I see plenty people jump into the water, and I want to do the same; but God would not let me: He prevented me, and brought me here. If the Lord had not brought me here, I could not come. White man no come for nothing here: he tell us about Jesus, and Jesus know every sinner. He willing to save them: but no one can come to him. God must draw him! O! I thank the Lord Jesus Christ for what he done for me. Christ says, *Let your light shine before men.* Consider—Does your light shine? Again, he says, *Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions*—Those mansions are for the people of God. I thank the Lord that he has brought Mr. Johnson back. I know Mr. Johnson can't save me; but that word he tell me can. You pray for missionary—that very good thing. He come to you: he leave his brother, mother, and father, to come to tell you that Jesus Christ came to save sinners. You must give your coppers too. Suppose you have one copper, or one shilling; no say you no got plenty: what little you have, give that.

A second native thus addressed the meeting:—

I once more stand among you, in the house of the Lord. Last year I no been know if I shall live this time; but God enable me. I know not my father and mother, but God is my Father and Mother. Some white man take me, and sell me. I came here, my eyes blind, my heart hard. No word of man can

open my eyes and ears. The Lord Jesus open my eyes and ears, and I received his word. As long as I live I desire to talk to my country people, but they no hear what I say. I pray that they may hear and be saved. They go in the bush, and take bug-a-bug nest, and make God: and they take sticks and make fire to cook rice; and part they burn to their god. I go to see my country-people at their farms, but they talk about their good works: they no want to hear about the Lord Jesus Christ. You should all give to the Missionary Society; and may God grant that my heart may give also!

## MISSION TO THE OSAGES OF THE MISSOURI.

THE United Foreign Missionary Society has recently fitted out a large mission to ascend the Missouri, and make an establishment among the Osages, who live on the waters of that river. The measures preparatory to this enterprise were stated in our first number, p. 26. The Rev. Nathaniel B. Dodge, formerly of Underhill, Vermont, is superintendent of the mission, the Rev. Benton Pixley, of Williamstown, Vt. assistant, and the Rev. Willaim B. Montgomery, of Danville, Penn. teacher. Besides these persons and their families, the mission consists of seven married men, with their wives, and five unmarried women. The whole number of adults is twenty-five, and of children sixteen. The little colony is furnished with a physician, farmers, mechanics, and schoolmasters.

On the 3d of March, the members of the mission generally reached the city of New York, whence, after being present at many public religious exercises, of a very interesting character, they embarked in the steam-boat for Philadelphia on the 7th. They were received with great cordiality by the friends of missions, in all the cities and large towns through which they passed. They arrived at Pittsburgh on the 31st of March, having accomplished the journey thither in 17 days. At Pittsburgh, they embarked in two large keel-boats, on the 10th ult. and reached Marietta in four days. There is reason to hope, that they will not suffer from being on the water too late in the season, as did the missionaries, who descended the Ohio and Mississippi last year.

## UNION MISSION.

FROM a late communication to the Secretary of War, made by the Rev. Mr. Chapman, the assistant of the Union Mission, the following extract is given.

"We immediately commenced the erection of cabins for the accommodation of the family on their arrival. These cabins are five in number, united in one building, 80 feet in length and 18 in width. Preparations are also making for inclosing 100 acres of land, or more, for tillage in the ensuing season. We have purchased five horses, and have in possession 33 head of cattle, and between 70 and 100 swine, all at the station. Our school will



be opened this season for the education of Indian children, unless prevented by war. In case of war, we shall do little more than provide for ourselves, and make preparations for opening a school on a larger scale, when war shall have ceased."

#### RECEIPTS OF THE U. F. M. S.

WE are happy to see a rapid improvement in the receipts of the Society, which has under its care the abovementioned missions. It appears, by an official statement of the Treasurer, that the donations from May 10, 1820, to Feb. 1, 1821, almost ten months, amounted to no more than \$787 68; while the donations, in February, swelled to \$4,554 43; and, in March, to \$4,589 82. We hope the time will arrive, when the donations for the support of missions, in the city of New York alone, will exceed either of these sums, regularly every month.

#### TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

THE Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions feel a peculiar responsibility in addressing their Christian brethren, with respect to the pressing wants of the missions intrusted to their superintendence. It is to be remembered, however, that these wants have not been suddenly obtruded upon the public view. More than a year ago, the friends of missions were admonished, in a paper written with great deliberation, and received with the most unequivocal marks of public favor, that the question may soon be decided, whether 'there is Christian benevolence enough in this country to bear any proportionable part, in the great work of evangelizing the heathen.' The excess of the expenditures above the receipts was there stated; the causes of the increased expense were explained; the ability of the Christian community to sustain much greater expenses was adverted to; and all the professed disciples of Christ were invited and exhorted to embark with renewed zeal in this divine enterprise. These statements and reasonings, these appeals and motives, had a very perceptible effect on the minds of many. Still the urgency of the case was not so generally felt, as to produce either an entire relief for the present, or a removal of apprehension in regard to the future.

The annual Report of the Board contained a full explanation of the reasons of enlarged operations, and increased expenditures. To this document the reader is referred. It has been extensively distributed; and the whole of

it has been published in the *Missionary Herald*, and republished by most of the religious papers in our country. The Committee there expressed the opinion, that to keep the existing missions in full operation would cost scarcely less, than had been expended the preceding year; and yet there were urgent calls for new establishments. It followed, that donations to the amount of \$56,000 would be needed within the current year.

In the *Missionary Herald* for February, these statements were again distinctly made; and, the Committee are happy to add, with the most gratifying result. The donations, for the ensuing month, were greater than those of any month since the winter of 1812. An unknown individual gave \$1,000; thus exhibiting an example, which many are willing to praise, and which many will hereafter be willing to imitate. It must be constantly borne in mind, however, that the cause cannot be supported by the liberalities of a single month, though great and even munificent; nor by the sacrifices of a few individuals, though these sacrifices be ever so distinguished and honorable. Before the world can be evangelized, there must be a general efflux of liberality from professed Christians, in some measure resembling the ceaseless flowing of benignity from the ever-blessed Source of all good.

It seems to be a duty imperiously obligatory on the Board, not to permit any one of the objects committed to its charge, and received with favor by the Christian community, and cherished by that community as a child, materially and permanently to suffer, without a frank and full disclosure of the danger. The missions, supported by the Christian public of the United States, belong to the Christian public, in a very important sense. The individuals, to whom the management of these missions is intrusted, have, indeed, a weight of responsibility, care, and anxiety, which it is impossible to divide out among their brethren equally; so have the missionaries their peculiar trials, and burdens; but the success of missions is the success of the whole church, of all the pious and benevolent; not of the missionaries, in any personal or appropriate sense; nor of their directors; nor of any number of individuals, separate from the whole family of the faithful. It seems to be vitally important, that, as the Committee are often obliged to solicit the attention and favor of the public, it should be clearly and constantly kept in view, that they ask nothing for themselves, or for



the accomplishment of any favorite plans of their own. They ask nothing for the missionaries, except that the pledges, given to them personally, should be honorably redeemed. No missionaries have been sent abroad, or employed at home, for their own gratification, ease, or emolument. Should any future missionary regard a missionary life in this aspect; and should he enter upon it, while governed by motives of personal accommodation; he would be utterly disappointed, and wofully punished, even in this world, as he would deserve to be.

The Committee have never thought it right to make a display of missionary hardships;—first, because those hardships, which strike the eye, are nothing when compared with the *moral hardships*, which the missionary has to undergo; such as the stupidity and untractableness, which he has to deal with, and the debasement and degradation of which he is an agonized witness;—secondly, because the pains, vexations, and labors of modern missionaries are much less than those of the apostles;—thirdly, because no pains, privations, or hardships, of which human nature is capable, deserve to be put in competition with the command of Christ, or the salvation of souls. But when the question, whether a missionary ought to have a comfortable support, is to be agitated, it is altogether proper to remind his brethren, that when he leaves the old settlements of the United States, and goes to proclaim the tidings of salvation among pagans and strangers, he bids farewell to a country, in which his prospects of comfort are more certain, than those of young men in any other part of the world. He bids farewell to such a country, and to 'his fathers' sepulchres,' and to all his friends and relatives;—a country, in which health, and plenty, and enterprise, and generous activity, and intelligent society abound; a country, in which the sanctuary of God raises its spire every few miles, and sheds a benign influence on the neighboring population; in which flourishing communities of Christians assemble periodically round the sacramental table, and quicken their languishing graces by their holy fellowship; in which the young minister of the Gospel is strengthened and supported, by frequent conferences with his fathers and elder brethren. On leaving such a country, whither does he go? Into a sickly and enervating climate; into dark and dreary habitations of cruelty; into a dry and thirsty land, where no water is; into regions

of idolatry and pollution, of universal guilt and shame:—there, a voluntary exile from the assemblies of the faithful, a pilgrim and sojourner among the ignorant, the untutored, the ungrateful, the unholy, does he labor and pray, till God shall give efficacy to his own word. And even then what a labor is it, in such circumstances, to build up churches and establish Christian society? Such an exchange does a missionary make, and without any reasonable prospect of earthly good. Shall he be compelled, after all his personal sacrifices, to leave the heathen to their delusions, and their hopeless ignorance, merely for want of such a cooperation on the part of his Christian brethren, as can be afforded by them, without giving up one substantial comfort, or one interest, which a mere man of the world would not cheerfully relinquish at the call of patriotism, or of fashion?

During the eight first months of the current year, that is, from Sept. 1, 1820, to April 30, 1821, inclusive, the donations to the Board amounted to \$24,043 98. It may easily be seen, therefore, how much must be received, within the remaining four months of the year, in order to keep the existing missions from depression, and to save the missionary cause from embarrassment. At this moment, the public voice is loud and decisive, in favor of sending reinforcements to the mission now happily established at the Sandwich Islands, and to the mission in Western Asia. There are many and cogent reasons for augmenting our establishments among the Indians of our own continent. But it should be long and well considered, before any old establishment is weakened, or abandoned, for the sake of strengthening or establishing a new one.

In regard to the expenditures of the Board, it is the constant endeavor of the Committee, and of the missionaries and assistant missionaries, to practise rigid economy. When the first mission was fitted out, the salaries were fixed at the same sum, as had been allowed by the London Missionary Society. About that time, however, the Society just named raised the salaries of its missionaries by the addition of one third. No addition has been made to the salaries of the American missionaries, except that house-rent is allowed to those in Bombay and its neighborhood. The Methodists, also, give their missionaries a considerably larger stipend, than the American missionaries receive. Yet every body, who has any acquaintance with the sub-



ject, knows, that the Methodists in Great Britain, and the Directors of the London Missionary Society, do not wish to pay a single shilling, above what they judge will be really promotive of the cause, for which they labor; that is, the promulgation of the Gospel, in the humble, unostentatious manner exemplified in the New Testament. It should be added, that gentlemen of intelligence in Ceylon, unconnected in any way with our missions, have supposed that the missionaries suffered in their health for want of a more liberal manner of living, as well as by their unremitting attention to their appropriate duties.

As to the missionaries and their assistants in the wilderness of our own continent, they set out by renouncing all separate property; and, in many instances, by giving to the missionary cause all the property they had accumulated by years of labor. They go to the mission stations, with the design of addicting themselves to hard service, and of taking upon them numerous cares, without any cessation, or respite, till they find it in the grave. For this they receive nothing,—they expect nothing,—but coarse food, and plain clothes. They renounce the hours of leisure, which every farmer and every mechanic in our country, can sometimes command. They renounce many kinds of food, which load the tables of our laborious and industrious people, in the city and the country, throughout our plentiful land, and which so many think indispensable to their comfort. Whatever is expended on these missions, more than has now been stated, goes to promote the permanent good of the Indians.

If the expenses of management, the various contingent charges, which necessarily attend these diversified operations, are compared with similar charges, incurred by other Missionary Societies, they will not be thought extravagant. Indeed, the public have no means of knowing how much gratuitous service has been rendered to the Board, during the years of its more active exertions. There are persons, however, so situated as to be acquainted intimately with these gratuitous services, and with the manner, in which the business of the Board is conducted; and, it is proper to add, that these persons are among the most ardent friends and liberal supporters of the institution; and are ever ready to make renewed sacrifices in its behalf, and to give ten, twenty, fifty times as much, as would be their fair proportion, in order to preserve its full activity, and make it a blessing to the nations.

In conclusion, the Committee would express renewed thankfulness for every aid to the cause; and particularly for the instances of uncommon liberality, which have not unfrequently occurred. The cause, they are fully convinced, is the cause of God. To His wise direction, and gracious support, it is humbly commended.

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#### TO PATRONS AND AGENTS.

WE are happy to say, that the number of subscribers for the *Missionary Herald* has increased very rapidly, within the last three months. Some copies of all the numbers of the current volume yet remain on hand. The probability is, however, that the whole edition will be speedily taken up; and that it will be necessary to print additional copies of the latter half of the volume. Should this be desired, by any considerable number of persons, it will be done. Agents will therefore please to make returns by the 10th of June, should new subscribers wish to begin with the number for July. The price of the last half volume will be 75 cents.

Agents will please to return, as soon as possible after reading this notice, any copies in their hands which they do not need for subscribers.

Our patrons will excuse us for reminding them, that payment becomes due on the delivery of the number for June. Punctual payment is a great convenience to agents, and the publishers; and to subscribers also, in the end. If any other argument were necessary, the cheapness of the work should not be forgotten; nor the object to which all the avails are devoted.

#### LAST NOTICES.

WE have received a letter from Mr. Kingsbury, dated at Mayhew, April 5th, from the close of which we copy a few words: "I have heard no news from Dr. Worcester since I wrote you—hope we shall see him soon. I feel as though these missions must not be given up. May we not hope, that the Lord will preserve them? O that we all felt, as we shall feel, when we see the myriads of our race sinking into everlasting perdition, for want of an interest in the Savior. Means would not then be wanting to spread the Gospel."

We had prepared a notice of the glorious revivals of religion, which cheer the hearts of the people of God; but it is necessarily deferred for want of room.